

FRANCE GAINS LEAD
ON GERMANY IN ART
OF NAVIGATING SKIES

Much Time Lost by One
Rival in Experimenting
With Dirigible Balloon as
Neighbor Builds Aeroplane

EQUIPPING ARMIES

Value of Airmen as Scouts
Proved in Turko-Italian
War and by the American
Flight Over Juarez, Mexico

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It would be impossible to say in which country, France or Germany, the art of aviation is being pursued with most vigor and enthusiasm. There is this difference, however, that France has outdistanced her neighbor, for Germany lost much valuable time in her infatuation for dirigibles, Zeppelin's Parsifals and Gross's.

So much was this the case that at the great aeronautical exhibition at Frankfurt am Main in the year 1909 almost the entire space was devoted to dirigibles. In 1910 the first German airman obtained his license, and today there are in Germany 165 aviators. This number does not include army air pilots, of whose number the German public is not informed.

The French maneuvers in Picardy in 1910, of which aeroplane scouting was the distinctive feature, afforded a further proof of the use of the aeroplane in war. Germany was at last awakened, and the following year saw the long disdained aeroplane on a German maneuver ground. Since that day the number of training camps has steadily increased, and now Johannisthal, Leipzig, Munich, Mayence, Frankfurt, Weimar, Teltow and Mulhausen all boast of up-to-date aeronautical establishments.

German civilians are learning aviation in great numbers, while in the army the "fourth arm" is so popular that the supply of officers anxious to enter aeronautical corps is greatly in excess of the demand. In September of last year an army order was issued dividing the aeronautical troops into three battalions consisting of six companies. These are stationed at Berlin, Königsberg, Cologne and Metz. The coming season will be a memorable one in German flying circles, for "meets" and "circulars" will abound, and during the year the Kaiser's prize for the best aeroplane motor invented by a German will be contended for.

In France this activity and enthusiasm finds its counterpart, but it is of a mushroom growth. France has shown herself past master in the new art—she bears the palm in aviation, and her enthusiasm is the result of the patient work of years as well as of the certainty of success in the future.

The art of flying seems to commend itself particularly to French genius, and this is no new fact, for from the day in 1794, when at Maudesville the first organized balloon division operated successfully against the Austrian army, filling the amazed soldiery with terror, to the day, but just past, when at the conclusion of the maneuvers in the east of France, Colonel Bernard chronicled the fact, epoch-making in the art of war, that "two batteries of artillery and one aeroplane were five times more redoubtable than three batteries without an aeroplane." France has been in the vanguard in that new field of activity in which achievement is always outdistancing theory.

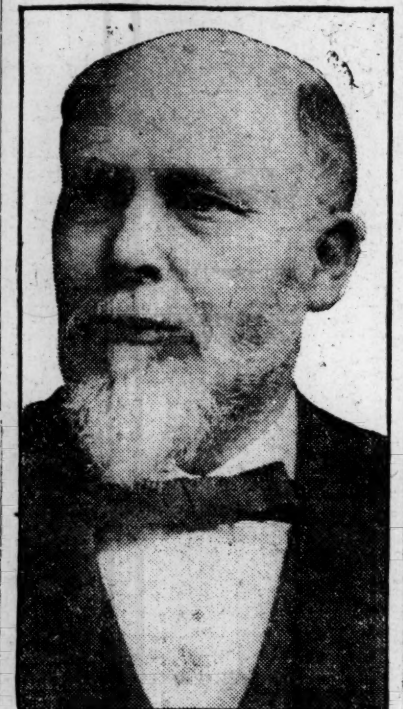
At the present moment the French provinces are vying with Paris in their endeavors to provide the French army with a larger number of aeroplanes, and a national committee has been formed for the development of military aviation. The committee consists of 16 members of the great aeronautical societies and eight representatives of the French press, each of whom has subscribed a sum of 50,000 francs.

There are several dates connected with the history of aviation which will always be looked upon as turning points in the advancement and development of flying—1889, when Otto Lilienthal published his book "Bird Flight as a Basis of Flying," and 1900, when the first aeroplane school was opened at Mourmelon and the aviation meeting took place at Rheims. But the year that has just passed, 1911, is remarkable, for it not only points to a new development in aviation, but it opens an entirely new chapter in the history of modern warfare.

The aeroplane as the "new arm" had been much discussed, its usefulness affirmed by some and denied and even ridiculed by others. Nineteen hundred and eleven has given unquestionable proof in actual warfare that the aeroplane for scouting purposes is invaluable.

In October, 1911, that is, at the beginning of the Turko-Italian war, the Italian army air corps gave information as to the whereabouts of the enemy, proving them to be 45 miles nearer the Italian outposts than had been supposed, and so preventing a surprise attack.

Earlier in the year, in connection with the Mexican rebellion, a biplane flew twice over the city of Ciudad Juarez and made a report of the condition of the city to the American authorities. And, to encroach into the history of the present year, another phase of the question of the aeroplane in time of war was provided in the incident which occurred in January, when the presence of two flying machines on board a French steamer on their way to the Tunis aerodrome so roused the suspicions of Italy as to cause a week of tension between the two Latin nations.

GEN. H. M. BAKER
GIVES LIBRARY TO
HIS NATIVE TOWN

GEN. HENRY M. BAKER

CONCORD, N. H.—Gen. Henry M. Baker has agreed to give to the town of Bow a \$10,000 library building to be on his farm on South street in that town, and to install therein his own private library.

There is a provision in the gift that the town raise \$10,000 for maintenance. The selectmen will meet the latter part of April to consider the offer. Bow is the native place of Gen. Baker and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, his cousin, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

JOHN BARRETT
TALKS TO PUPILS

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union and former United States minister to Panama, Colombia and the Argentine Republic, visited the High School of Commerce today in company with Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Barrett, after inspecting the work of the students, addressed them on commerce, explaining to them what the opening of the Panama canal will mean.

SOMERVILLE BUDGET FAVORED

Somerville finance committee will report this evening in favor of passing the annual appropriations as recommended by Mayor Charles A. Burns. His figures of \$1,593,927 are only slightly changed. A petition will also be handed to the city council asking that the salaries of the officers and men of the fire department be graded. This will have the effect of an increase.

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TECH BEGINS PLANS
ANEW WITH RECEIPT
OF \$2,500,000 GIFT

R. C. Maclaurin, President of
Institute, Says Work on
Cambridge Buildings Will
Commence Within Year

DONOR KEPT SECRET

With \$2,500,000 unexpectedly given by an unnamed person to establish the new Technology plant across the Charles river, that corporation is beginning today something tangible in the way of plans. It needs \$500,000 more. The alumni is to supply this, and Everett Mosses, head of the organization, has started the campaign to raise it. In the meantime experts will plan laying out the plant. The architects will go to work on the drawings inside of a month. Building will begin within a year.

Richard C. Maclaurin, president of Tech, says it is not an alumnus or any one in Massachusetts who gave the \$2,500,000.

"I am the only one in Boston who knows anything about it," he said today. "Nobody shall ever know through me."

Conjecture at the institute as well as by the public in Boston and Cambridge includes the following names: Henry Clay Frick, Thomas A. Edison, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, John Hays Hammond, T. Coleman DuPont, Hetty Green and other persons.

Mr. Maclaurin not only says that he will never tell who it was but says he thinks that the donor's name will remain a secret.

The gift of \$2,500,000 to a single educational institution is almost unprecedented and in making the announcement to the members of the Technology corporation yesterday Mr. Maclaurin gave some of the donor's reason for contributing such an amount, as follows:

"First, his belief in the need of the highest technical education today and of its growing importance to the future.

"Second, his recognition of the great work that Technology has already done and his knowledge of the high esteem in which its alumni are held by those they have served.

"Third, his association with men of prominence in England and Germany and their assurance to him that the Institute of Technology is one of the great educational forces of the world.

"Fourth, his appreciation of the fact that prestige is a great asset to any institution and his belief that it should enable the institute to attract the best students and instructors and so continue to turn out the best product.

"Fifth, his agreement with our policy of expansion and his very hearty approval of our choice of a site. In his judgment 'surely one of the best in the world for such an institution.'"

One of the most tangible of the preparations made is the assembling of materials for the cement of which the buildings are to be constructed. Edward H. Hagar '93, of Chicago, is to do this work.

One of the foremost of the experts who will plan the laying out of the plant is J. R. Freeman '76, of Providence, an engineer of international reputation. He will devote four months of his service, free, to the institute and is coming here at once. From his hands and those associated with him the project will pass to the architects.

The \$2,500,000 now available will cover the cost of all educational and technical buildings. The remaining \$500,000 to be raised by the alumni is for the construction of dormitories, gymnasium and the Walker memorial, a building to be erected in honor of Francis Mather Walker, a former president. This building is to be a students' union and will house the student paper, societies and alumni organizations. This sum is expected to be raised speedily.

The cost of the site has been covered by \$500,000 previously raised by the alumni.

MINERS' DEMANDS
ARE ALL REFUSED

NEW YORK.—Anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers of America have not agreed and "the indications point to a strike," said John P. White, president of the miners. The operators say positively that they will make no concessions.

With the formal rejection of the miners' demands and the counter-proposal that the present agreement, which expires on March 31, be continued for three years, the operators' committee of 10 adjourned until Friday noon.

NOT FOLLOWS CONVICTION

RICHMOND, Va.—When Floyd Allen, a member of the Allen gang on trial at Hillsville, was convicted today friends in the court room opened fire, slaying Judge Gordon Massie on the bench, William L. Foster, commonwealth's attorney, a junior, one of the Allens, and Sheriff L. F. Webb. Troops have been sent to the scene.

STEEL SCHEDULE NOT FAVORED

WASHINGTON.—The Senate finance committee, by a vote of 8 to 6, today agreed to report adversely on the steel and metal schedule prepared by the House.

GEN. F. S. STREETER
OPENS FOR DEFENSE
IN THE WILL CASE

He Declares That Purpose of
the Trusteeship Was Clear
and That It Can Be Carried
Out

NEW DRAFT PLAN

CONCORD, N. H.—Arguments in the suit of George W. Glover against Gen. Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, before the full bench of the supreme court of New Hampshire, were continued today. Hannis Taylor, who began on Wednesday, concluded after recess on that day. DeWitt C. Howe, John D. Long and Herbert Parker spoke for the plaintiffs today, and Gen. Frank S. Streeter opened for the will.

In opening for the defendants General Streeter stated that his associate, Mr. Demond, was unable to be present and would not speak on the subject assigned him, that is, the church gift limitation statute.

General Streeter charged that plaintiff's counsel had argued that the residuary bequest had been left to The Mother Church as such, whereas it had been left to a trustee to be used in carrying out the purposes of the trusteeship, namely, the promotion of Christian Science.

"If it is held by the Massachusetts court that the trustee is incompetent, the matter does not fall there," said General Streeter. "It becomes necessary for the appointment of a trustee or trustees by this court, for it was manifestly the intention of Mrs. Eddy that the money should be expended under the direction of some trustee for the purpose she named."

General Streeter reviewed the history of the settlement, the release by which George W. Glover bound himself not to contest any disposition of the property his mother, Mrs. Eddy, might make.

"We claim," said General Streeter, "that because of this settlement the plaintiff, George W. Glover, has no standing in court."

At the opening of the afternoon session Chief Justice Parsons announced that James W. Remick, counsel for George W. Glover, Jr., and Louis E. Wyman, counsel for George W. Baker, would be heard at 4:30 o'clock on the main question as to whether the contested bequests of Mrs. Eddy are valid.

Mr. Howe said before adjournment Wednesday that the residue of Mrs. Eddy's estate could not lawfully go to The Mother Church at Boston because in his opinion Christian Science is not a charity, is against public policy and that the attempted bequest is too indefinite to be properly administered.

Court convened shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr. Howe closed his argument, dealing particularly with the settlement by which Mrs. Eddy's heirs released their right to the property.

John D. Long followed, declaring the residuary bequest invalid because, he said, it is in violation of the church gift limitation statute of Massachusetts. Herbert Parker closed for the plaintiffs.

SOFT COAL SITUATION
TOPIC OF DEALERS AT
BOSTON CONVENTION

Coal dealers from all over New England gathered at the Ford building today for a two days' discussion of the situation. They belong to the Retail Coal Dealers Association of the New England States and are holding their annual convention.

While there are officers to be elected and routine business to be transacted the real purport of the meetings, it is announced, is to decide on the best course to take in protecting the public from the soft coal shortage that now exists. The dealers today discussed the English coal strike, the labor situation in American mines and what influence they are likely to have on the situation in New England.

The opening meeting today was presided over by W. A. Clark, president, of Northampton.

An exhibition of coal handling appliances is being conducted in Kingsley hall in connection with the convention.

Local coal dealers who advanced prices today say that the supply of all kinds of coal is inadequate on account of poor transportation facilities and a continued brisk demand. Present needs of consumers are being met, they say, though few orders for the future are accepted.

Officials of the Bay State Fuel Company said today that the increase in prices is attributable to several causes, primarily the prevailing state of affairs regarding the operatives and the unfavorable weather conditions which have interrupted traffic at sea and increased the water rates.

Prices of anthracite coal were jumped 50 cents per ton Wednesday.

The coal rates under the advanced rates are:

Pea coal.....\$6.25
Large furnace.....7.50
Bgg coal.....8.00
Stove coal.....8.00
Lehigh egg, Shamokin egg, nut coal.....8.25
Franklin.....8.25

ELECTRIFICATION BILL
FOR ROADS ENTERING
BOSTON IS INDORSED

Legislative Committee Unanimous for Report of Measure Involving Expenditure of Millions of Dollars

NEW DRAFT PLAN

Compulsory electrification of all railroads entering Boston within the metropolitan district, is unanimously favored in a report to be filed by the legislative committee on railroads.

This is the first time that unanimous action on the question of electrification has been taken by the committee.

The original bill included only railroads of standard gauge, but those words have been stricken out, so that the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad is included.

It has been estimated that it would cost the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroad systems \$32,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this bill. The project requires the equivalent of 461 miles of single track electrical equipment.

Representative George H. Ellis of Newton, House chairman of the committee on railroads, said today that the committee will report a new draft based on that submitted by James H. Jackson, former chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners, at the recent hearing on electrification when he appeared as attorney for certain real estate owners.

Mr. Ellis said, however, that there are to be some modifications of Mr. Jackson's draft and as these are still under consideration he could not now say what they will be.

It is understood that since the committee gave Melvin O. Adams, president of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, to understand that if his road should be included in an electrification bill he would be given a chance to be heard on the measure, the report will be held back long enough to give him an opportunity to say whatever he may care to say.

Representative A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge, a member of the House committee on railroads, will have charge of the bill in the lower branch of the Legislature.

Bills for the electrification of the

(Continued on page eight, column two)

PACKERS GO TO JURY
WITHOUT OFFERING
DEFENSE TESTIMONY

CHICAGO.—Meat packers on trial for conspiracy in restraint of trade rested their case today without offering any evidence in defense. Judge Carpenter immediately adjourned court until Monday when arguments will begin.

The decision of 10 packers followed an all-night conference, which was continued until 11 o'clock today. Judge Carpenter waited an hour after court opened before the conference ended.

Levy Mayer and Mr. Miller, counsel for the defendants, refused to comment on the conferences held last night and today declaring they were satisfied that the government's case would fail when the jury had listened to the arguments for the packers.

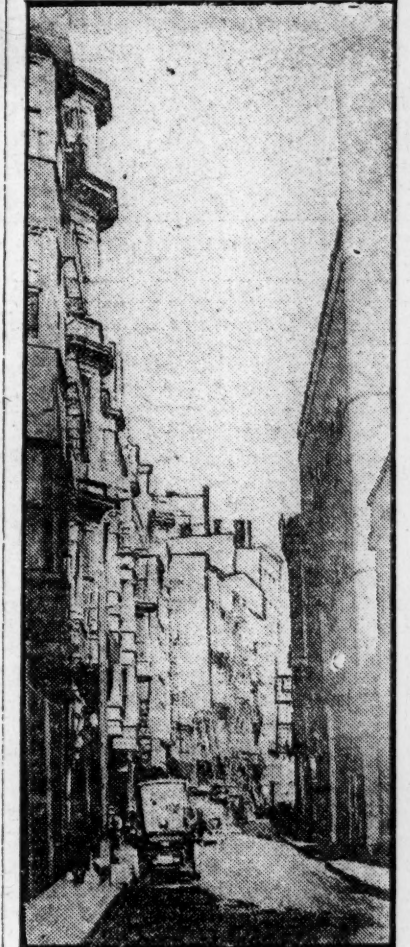
The reason for the sudden termination of the case, however, is generally admitted to be due to the refusal of the packers, headed by J. Ogden Armour, to take the witness stand for the defense and submit to cross examination by the government attorneys. The addresses to the jury will probably consume a week.

BATH DEPARTMENT
REORGANIZATION AND
NEW OFFICIALS URGED

Recommendations for changes in the personnel of the bath department, and appointments made of persons as trustees and officials who will insist upon a substantial reorganization, the introduction of businesslike methods, and the abolition of all personal and political influence, are contained in a report of the finance commission submitted to the city council today.

The report says in part:

"The total expenditures for maintenance in 1911-12 were \$204,218.09. Of this amount \$88,088.35 was for the East Boston gymnasium, which was opened on the 8th day of last July; deducting this amount the expenditures were still \$222,403.42 more than those of the preceding year, without a corresponding increase of work."

AVERY STREET
WIDENING PLAN
PLEASES MAYOR

Looking up Mason street from point where Avery street meets it

The committee on cities today favorably reported a bill authorizing the city of Boston to spend \$1,250,000 for widening Avery street.

At present Avery street is but 10 feet wide and it is proposed to widen it to 40 feet, which will make it another thoroughfare between Washington and Tremont streets the same width as Winter and West streets and Temple place.

The Avery street and Mason street propositions are among many the mayor has proposed for the widening and extension of downtown streets, the other successful project being the extension of Arlington street in connection with which it was desired to widen Ferdinand street, but the latter proposition was lost in the city council.

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CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY
IS TO OPEN TO PUBLIC
ON SATURDAY, MAR. 23

"It is the intention of the company to open the Cambridge subway to the public on March 23," said William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, today.

The first train to be run through the subway upon which the public may ride will start from Harvard square at 5:24 a. m., arriving at Park street at 5:32 a. m. The first train from Park street will leave at 5:34 and is due at Harvard square eight minutes later.

Two, three and four-car trains will be run as traffic demands and as frequently as traffic demands, probably at intervals of from two to four minutes except early and late in the day.

When the subway is opened there will be many changes in the present service and free transfer privileges.

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ANARCHIST FIRES
AT KING OF ITALY
BUT SHOTS MISS

(By the United Press)

ROME.—An unsuccessful attempt to slay King Victor Emmanuel was made today by an anarchist, Antonio d'Alba. The assailant fired three shots, but all went wild. One stunned Major Langa, commanding the King's cavalry escort. The assailant was arrested.

At the first shot the Queen tried to shield the King.

When the news of the King's escape spread through the city the citizens became enthusiastic and the royal carriage passed through a mass of wildly cheering people, held back by police and soldiers.

The King was on his way to attend a memorial service for his father, King Humbert, when the shots were fired. He proceeded to the service and was apparently unconcerned.

The failure of the attempt was largely due to the fact that the Queen, who accompanied the King, had asked that the trip be made in a closed carriage.

The rejoicing of the people at the escape of the King is continuing all day. Ordinary business has been abandoned and thousands of persons are marching through the streets singing patriotic songs and cheering the royal family.

When the King learned on his return to his palace that the commander of his escort, Major Langa, had been wounded, he at once started for the hospital where the major was lying and traveled through the streets in an open automobile. The major is recovering.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND
OPERATIVES GATHER
TO CALL STRIKE OFF

Lawrence Common Crowded
With Mill Employees to
Ratify Action of Leaders
in Committee Meetings

SETTLEMENT SURE

Adjustment Concluded With
Six of Eleven Mills and
Resumption of Work Is
Expected in a Few Days

LAWRENCE, Mass.—More than 15,000 strikers gathered around the bandstand on Lawrence Common at 3 o'clock this afternoon to vote on the schedule of wage increases submitted by the American Woolen Company and the independent mills of Lawrence. The Lawrence city officials caused a flurry earlier in the day by dickering among themselves as to who had the authority to permit the mass meeting which is the first allowed in over five weeks.

Ignoring the mayor's demand that the strikers apply to him for permission, on advice of Alderman Maloney they obtained a permit for the meeting from Alderman O'Brien, who under the new commission form of government has charge of the park.

Great bouquets of flowers were handed up into the band stand by strikers to be sent to Ector and Giovannitti and others. William T. Haywood was the central figure in the stand. He was surrounded by a score of speakers. Each addressed the crowd in different languages, thus reaching the 27 nationalities crowded into the common.

At today's strike meeting at 10 o'clock in Franco-Belgian hall strike leaders read notices of raises by every mill not in

(Continued on page eight, column five)

Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

LONDON DRAMA LETTER (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Two special matinees will be given next season at the Haymarket theater, by permission of Frederick Harrison, in aid of the funds of the Keats-Shelley Memorial house in Rome, which was opened rather over two years ago by the King of Italy. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has consented to be president, while Lady Crewe and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild have accepted the position of vice-presidents of the committee.

The program will consist entirely of selections from the works of Keats and Shelley. Mrs. Genevieve Ward will recite seven stanzas from Shelley's "Adonais," and E. S. Willard, in a scene arranged by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, is to give Keats' "Ode to a Grecian Urn." It is hoped that Mrs. Kendal may be heard in Shelley's "To a Skylark"; while Miss Ina Pelly is to appear as Prosperine gathering flowers from the plains of Emma, supported by a chorus of Sicilian maidens, to music especially written by Sir Hubert Parry. Mrs. Ellen Terry will also recite one of Shelley's poems, and Mme. Kirby Lunn will sing. Lastly, Mr. Forbes Robertson has consented to read Keats' "St. Agnes Eve," illustrated by a series of living tableaux, and accompanied by a musical accompaniment composed by Mr. Coleridge Taylor.

The Actor and the Cinema Theater (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the O. P. Club at the Criterion restaurant, Miss Cicely Hamilton, the dramatist, gave an address which may be divided into four questions: Is there any danger of the actor becoming obsolete? Is the actor being superseded by the cinematograph? Or by the modern producer who has no use for acting as such? Are cinema theaters likely to affect the actor and the drama?

Miss Hamilton thought that the effort of the modern producer was to minimize human action. The ultra-modern school was making an enormous number of reputations, many of which she did not think were deserved. A great many modern plays were successful because they were so very, very easy to play; if they made the demands upon the actors that were made upon the actors who played "Othello," for instance, some of these reputations would tumble to the ground.

Carl Hentschel, who presided, read at the close of the address a number of opinions on Miss Hamilton's points, which he had received in advance from representative actors and dramatists.

George Bernard Shaw thought the actor was being employed, not superseded, by the cinematographers. All the cinematograph factories now keep stock companies, and the demand for new films keeps them busier than they would be at long run theaters. The modern producer, he said, who has no use for acting as such—if any such person exists—will soon be superseded himself by the

producer who can get the last inch of acting out of his company.

A producer cannot do without acting. He must either induce his company to act or else act all the parts himself and bully his company into giving imitations of his performance. But this, which is the most old-fashioned sort of producing, is necessary only when the actors cannot act and the producer can. "Only indirectly," Mr. Shaw added, "will the cinematograph theater affect the actor and the drama by its effect on prices and admission, which are at present quite ridiculous."

It ought, by the way, to have a directly stimulative effect on the art of the pantomime, and it provides a refuge for the people who complain of my plays, because the actors talk instead of making faces at them." Granville Barker and Robert Loraine both deny that the actor is being superseded by the cinematograph. Mr. Loraine saying that the counter attraction of the cinema would brutally eliminate tenth rate acting and tenth rate shows.

Pageant of the Stage (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is to be given at the Albert hall on Friday, in aid of the Ladies' Theatrical Guild, a pageant of the stage which is to be a record of the drama from its earliest beginnings. The "book" of the pageant is by Miss Christopher St. John, the author of the "Coronation," while it will be "produced" and stage managed by Miss Edith Craig, the daughter of Miss Ellen Terry. It seems that every actor and actress of distinction is to play a part in the pageant, and considering the enormous amount these ladies are prepared to do, it will say much for their powers of stage management, if, as they say, it will take only a little more than an hour to perform.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial excerpts presented today.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Representative Nelson of Wisconsin has a bill before Congress which has attracted much attention. It is for the establishment in the library of Congress of a legislative reference bureau modeled after the Wisconsin bureau, which has proved so valuable. Ambassador Bryce has commended it because of a somewhat similar service performed for Parliament, and many distinguished Americans have appeared before the committee in favor of the bill. The idea of establishing in connection with a legislative body a bureau of information and statistics has steadily gained ground. There are now fourteen states which have such bureaus. Legislators find in a well-managed bureau accurate and immediately useful information on any serious legislative subject that may come up. Congress and every state Legislature ought to have such a bureau. If the Chicago bureau of information and publicity authorized by the city council becomes what it should be, it will render similarly useful service to municipal legislators and executive officers, thereby setting an example that may be widely copied.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—The second annual meeting of the national drainage congress will be held in this city for four days, commencing April 10, next. It is stated that the meeting will be held in New Orleans for the following reasons: "The waters from the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains, from the western slopes of the Alleghany and from the north lands of Canada pass through the state of Louisiana and by the city of New Orleans, bearing a message of forests destroyed, soils eroded, valleys flooded and power wasted. The prevention of these evils is a national subject and it can be most fittingly discussed by master minds at the Crescent city—gateway of the Mississippi valley and this is the nearest the Panama canal, and this is why the city of New Orleans was chosen for the second annual meeting of the national drainage congress. Beyond this, New Orleans is built on reclaimed land. In its immediate neighborhood are millions of acres of Mississippi delta where practical demonstrations are made of the feasibility and desirability of the reclamation of swamp and overflow lands. The problems of channel preservation, levee protection and state and federal cooperation are demanding immediate consideration, and at New Orleans, in April, earnest efforts will be made toward their solution. While Florida has more submerged lands than any other single state the Mississippi valley has the greatest area of lands that need drainage protection from overflow than all the rest of the country, and it is at the seat of

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(Courtesy of William R. Bradford of Roxbury, Mass.)

The illustration is of the Beacon Hill reservoir which was on the site back of the State House, Derne, Hancock, Mount Vernon and Temple streets. An account of the reservoir's completion from a contemporary follows: "The most costly distribution reservoir belonging to the Boston water works, and containing deposit of Cochituate water, as brought to town through miles of immense iron pipes, is erected on the spot formerly known as Beacon hill, one of the tri-mountains of Boston. This work is an immense structure, almost fabulously strong and costly, and answers admirably the purpose for which it was designed. The foundation is more than 70 feet below the former elevation of the hill. The reservoir is built of granite laid in hydraulic cement, and for completeness of the mason work is a perfect model. The reservoir is bounded on Derne street, 190ft. 3in., 206ft. 5in. on rear of Mount Vernon street, 191ft. 7in. on Hancock street, and 182ft. 11in. on Temple street; the highest part is 58ft. 9in. from the street. The basin is 15ft. 8in. deep, supported on arches of granite, containing 2,678,961 gallons of water, which was first let in Oct. 14, 1848. The cost of this immense work was \$509,610.31, as it appears by the architect's statistics." The reservoir was removed in 1884 to make room for the State House annex.

the valley that the most important object-lessons are to be learned."

The congress should be regarded as an event of extreme importance and ample preparation should be made for its accommodation. The President of the United States has been invited and expected, and many of the leading official and unofficial citizens in the country will be present.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Golf came into England from Scotland. It carried from there to the United States. Moreover, it existed historically in Scotland for centuries before it broke over the border. Apparently nobody ever doubted that the game was Scotch from the beginning until it occurred to somebody to apply the test of philology. That is the way knowledge of life on earth has been carried back of history and tradition and ancient India brought into kinship with western Europe. Some student of primitive Dutch has been examining the ancient golf nomenclature for proof that the game was brought from Holland to Scotland in very early times. Old Dutch kolf means a club and the word for "in front," voor, is pronounced fore. There is a Dutch verb putten with the precise meaning of the golfer's putting out and the name of niblick is traced back to knobbelachtig. Some golf words come from Scotch as some come from French, but Dutch seems to have contributed the majority.

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—William Molloy, a member of the Manitoba Legislature, made all Canada sit up and take notice in a speech he delivered in the provincial Parliament. . . . advocating the separation of eastern and western Canada into two countries. It is reported that his remarks were applauded loudly by the members and by those in the galleries. The demonstration was precipitated after he had charged that eastern Canada's attitude is inimical to western Canadian interests. He explained that the killing of the reciprocity measure by the eastern provinces was the most severe blow that ever was dealt to the western end of the Dominion. He announced that the time for separation has come, unless Ontario and Quebec are willing to consider the interests of the west. He said he would support a resolution looking to the formation of a new government separate from that at Ottawa. He predicted that "within 10 years there will be such agitation in western Canada that nothing but separation will suffice." Western Canada has not put reciprocity into the discard. It wants better trade relations with this country, and means to get what it wants. It is not unlikely that a few more demonstrations along the line of that occasioned by Mr. Molloy in Winnipeg will bring eastern Canada to a realizing sense it must produce something more substantial than a groundless annexation argument if it would stave off ratification of the pact.

FIRST ENGLISH COMEDY TO BE PLAYED AGAIN



TWO OF THE CHARACTERS

T. M. Spelman as Dams Custance and H. W. Miller as Gawyn Goodluck

"Ralph Roister Doister," the first English comedy is again to be presented by Harvard chapter of Delta Upsilon this evening in Jordan hall. The play is also to be produced at Phillips Exeter Academy tomorrow evening and at Wellesley College Saturday evening. The cast follows: Ralph Roister Doister, R. C. Bentley '12; Matthew Merrygreeke, R. F. Dunton '12; Gawyn Goodluck, H. W. Miller '12; Tristan Trusty, F. J. Stearns '12; Dobinet Doughtie, O. W. Hauserman '12; Tom Trueneie, J. P. Gifford '14; Scrivener, F. C. Rogers '13; Dame Christian Custance, T. M. Spelman '12; Margerite Mumblecrust, R. Murray '12; Tibet Talkapace, W. F. Merrill U. C.; Annot Alyface, C. M. Burr '13; servants and musicians to Roister Doister, Irving Poole '12, J. R. Desha '12, D. J. P. Wingate '14; prologue, J. B. Munn '12, G. S. Deming 2 G. S.

CHINESE REVOLUTION THE THEME
Dr. Edward H. Hume of the Yale mission in China will speak before the members and guests of the Boston City Club tonight on "The Chinese Revolution, Its Purposes and Opportunity." The address will be illustrated by lantern slides. Samuel J. Elder will preside.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Fred B. Freeman, chief engineer of the Boston & Albany road, and party, left South station at 8:35 this morning on the composite engine Berkshire for a general inspection of track and bridges on the Ware river branch as far north as Winchendon, Mass.

George Lyons, a veteran Boston & Maine railway passenger conductor in the Boston and Portland service, reported for duty today after a three months' vacation spent in southern California.

The New Haven and New York Central roads handled the James T. Powers company special today from Providence to Schenectady, N. Y., using extra equipment.

The Boston & Maine road handled today for the American Express Company a large shipment of automobile bodies from Amesbury, Mass., to Lansing, Mich., for the Cadillac Motor Company.

For the expected 3000 sacks of foreign mail due to arrive tonight the Boston & Albany road has placed for loading in South station's mail yard, storage mail cars of the jumbo type which will be started west as soon as loaded.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received eight Atlantic type grasshopper engines from the Concord shops. They have been thoroughly overhauled for Boston and Concord, N. H., express trains.

The Boston & Albany road is receiving 75 cars of coal daily from the New England Coal & Coke Works of Everett as its share of commercial business destined to western Massachusetts points.

The New Haven, Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads interchanged 232 cars of freight through South station yard last night via the Union Freight line.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of southern strawberries consigned to the New England market.

MEN TO VOTE ON HOURS

Workmen at the Charlestown navy yard will vote Friday on the question of arrangement of working hours for the summer months. They will decide whether they desire the present plan of 7.30 a. m. to 4 p. m. with a half hour for lunch, a proposition that the hours be from 7.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. with the dinner hour from 11.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m., or the old plan of from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an hour out for dinner.

CHICAGO TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

CHICAGO—County Judge Owens said that the question of woman suffrage would be put on the ballot at the April primaries.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. W. J. Glasgow, general staff, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. G. H. Stewart, ordnance, will make two visits to Stump Neck, Winthrop, Md., official business.

Capt. W. B. Gracie, eighth infantry, is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in quartermaster's department.

Capt. D. L. Stone, Q. M., is assigned to eighth infantry.

Capt. H. M. Shaffer, twenty-fifth infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in quartermaster's department.

Capt. F. H. Burton, twenty-ninth infantry, is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in quartermaster's department, vice Capt. S. H. Ford.

First Lieut. A. W. Lane, fourth infantry, detailed for general recruiting service.

Capt. J. M. Phalen, medical corps, detailed to attend the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Maj. E. O. Sarratt, C. A. C., is designated to act as umpire of coast artillery target practise in the department of the gulf during the current target practise season.

Capt. H. H. Hall, general staff, detailed as a member of the board of officers, appointed on March 9, for the purpose of making an annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions.

Leave of two months granted Capt. E. Bennett, Philippine scouts.

Maj. W. A. Mercer, retired, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, thirtieth infantry, placed on the list of detached officers.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, to duty governor of naval home, Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.

Capt. J. P. Parker, detached command the Hancock, to general court-martial duty, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Capt. W. R. Rush, to duty command the Hancock.

Ensign G. C. Logan, to duty the New Hampshire.

Ensign W. W. Turner, acceptance of resignation to take effect March 15, 1912, withdrawn.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Ajax, at Guantanamo, Panther at navy yard, New York, Nanshan at Olongapo, C-1 at Newport, Utah at Lynn Haven bay.

Sailed—Panther from Tompkinsville for navy yard, New York; Stringham from Annapolis for Norfolk, Nero from Santiago for Tiburon via San Pedro, Castine, C-2, C-3, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, from Norfolk for cruise in Chesapeake bay.

Naval Notes

WASHINGTON—The battleships Wyoming and Arkansas were 93.5 and 88

MR. HAMMOND SAYS WEST FOR MR. TAFT

John Hays Hammond, who was in the West for several weeks, said that President Taft's strength was dominant throughout the sections visited.

"California," said Mr. Hammond, "will give President Taft a big majority. That is my native state, and I was able to get in touch with friends of long standing and get from them reliable information on both sides. Three Taft leagues are working for the renomination of the President. The Taft League of California, of which Col. Charles M. Hammond, a brother-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, is the head, is doing good work. There is also the Taft Progressive League, headed by Charles M. Belsaw, which, though working independently will support the same delegates as the other league."

"I found the sentiment in other states that have been supposed to be lukewarm to be actually favorable to Taft. Even New Mexico, which had been conceded to Roosevelt, chose five out of eight delegates for Taft. The slightest pressure on the part of the President's friends would have given him the entire delegation, but it was decided to keep clear from anything like steam roller methods."

BANK APPOINTED DEPOSITORY
ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia Savings Bank & Trust Company has received notice of its appointment as a depository for the postal savings funds of the government.

Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.

J. NEWMAN & SONS, INC.
Phone Main 1110, 21 Tremont St.

per cent completed respectively March 1, according to the monthly report of the bureau of construction and repair on vessels under construction dated March 11. Percentages of completion on other vessels are:

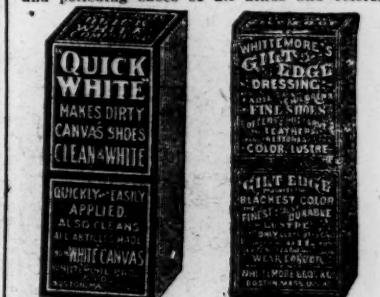
Torpedo boat destroyers—the Fanning 78.8, the Jarvis 64.8, the Henley 59.3, the Beale 70.5, the Jout 84.6, the Jenkins 81.5, the Cassin 10.4, the Cummings 10.6, the Donwess 7.3, the Duncan 11.8, the Aylwin 8.3, the Parker 8.2, the Benham 8.1, the Balch 7.9. Submarine torpedo boats—the F-1 94.3, the F-2 90.5, the F-3 90.5, the F-4 90.1, the G-4 71.3, the G-2 85.5, the G-1 89.2, the H-1 60.5, the H-2 61.5, the H-3 57.2, the G-3 43.3, the K-1 22.3, the K-2 21.8, the K-3 29.5, the K-4 18.4, the K-5 12.1, the K-6 12.1, the K-7 5, the K-8 5. Sea-going tugs—the Sonoma 58.7, the Ontario 60.3. Colliers—the Proteus 44.1, the Xereus 40.8, the Orion 55.1, the Jason 18.5, the Jupiter 58.5. Battleships—the New York 26.8, the Texas 56.1.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Capt. Gwyn Hancock, U. S. A., for the past two years in command of the Portsmouth artillery district, has received orders detaching him on April 1 and ordering him to Ft. Strong, Boston. He will be succeeded by Captain Glasgow, U. S. A., now attached to Ft. Williams, Portland harbor.

BATH, Me.—Announcement was made today that the torpedo boat destroyer Joutett will be launched from the Bath Iron Works the middle of April and the Jenkins in May.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality. Greatest Variety. They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes clean and white. In liquid form so it can be quickly and easily applied. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 10c and 25c.
GILT EDGE the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Black and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c.
"French Gloss," 10c.
DANDY combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c.
QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes clean and white. In liquid form so it can be quickly and easily applied. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 10c and 25c.
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.
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are very fond of everything made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Send for our free Cook Book.

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AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 520, and we will send man with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

YOUR WEDDING

INVITATION Carefully and promptly executed at 37-42 Franklin St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Little Rebel." R. F. KEITHS—Vaudeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"Fifty Miles from Boston." COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid." ROLLIS—William H. Crane. MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier." PARK—"The Country Boy." PLYMOUTH—"The Garden of Allah." SHUBERT—"As a Man Thinks." TREMONT—Marguerite Sylva.

BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., recital by Miss Marion Lina Tuttle, pianist, and Miss Virginia Stickney, cellist. FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., nineteenth Symphony rehearsal, Wilhelm Bachaus, soloist. SATURDAY—8 p. m., nineteenth Symphony concert, Wilhelm Bachaus, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Germania." SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Thais"; 8 p. m., "Thais."

NEW YORK

RELASCO—David Warfield. BIJOU—"The Truth Wagon." CASINO—"Baron Trenck." CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COLLIER—"Bunny Fulla the Strings." CRITERION—Ethel Barrymore. DALLS—Lewis Walker. ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise." EMPIRE—Mrs. Fiske. FULTON—"The Typhoon." GAIETY—"Officer 666." HARRIS—"The Talker." HUDSON—Mme. Simone. KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet." LITTLE—"The Pigeon." LYCEUM—"Preserving Mr. Panmore." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist." REPUBLIC—"The Woman." THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel." WALLACKS—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Kindling." GRAND—"Officer 666." ILLINOIS—Maude Adams. LYRIC—"The Drama Players." OLYMPIC—"The Woman." OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine." PRINCESS—"Bunny Fulla the Strings."

BACK BAY INTERESTS TO CONFER ON OPENING CHICKERING STATION

Representatives of private and public interests of the Back Bay district who are intent upon restoring the Chickering station on the New Haven railroad are to confer soon in the office of Eben D. Jordan or of Albert H. Curtis, chairman of the special committee of the board of directors of the Boston Y. M. C. A. which has the subject in hand.

The general subject of the petition will be taken up at this conference in order that the interests involved may act in unison. Among those represented will be the Boston opera house, the Museum of Fine Arts, New England Conservatory of Music, Symphony hall, Wentworth Institute, Boston Arena, Horticultural hall, Simmons College, Tufts College, several manufacturing concerns and the Y. M. C. A.

PLAN CAMPAIGN TO RECLAIM LAND

NEW ORLEANS—The national drainage congress, which will assemble in New Orleans April 10, for a four-day session, will take up the questions of drainage of wet and overflow lands, river regulation, development of inland waterway navigation and channel improvement, utilization of levees for the construction of good roads, increased food production and decreased cost of living, reclamation of new farms and new markets.

The New Orleans board of control of the national drainage congress has planned to draw 10,000 delegates to New Orleans for this congress in order that sufficient nation-wide force may be generated to influence Congress to prompt action in enacting legislation that will pave the way for the drainage of the 75,000,000 acres of wet and overflow lands in this country.

MEDAL AWARDED FOR RESCUE
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Eli Amoro, formerly a member of the crew of the schooner Emily Conney, has been awarded a Livingston hero medal for rescuing a shipmate.

NEWS BRIEFS

KENTUCKY ADOPTS REFERENDUM
FRANKFORT, Ky.—Referendum vote on all Kentucky tax laws passed in the next five years, with both initiative and referendum in such legislation thereafter, is provided for in the tax revision bill which passed the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature recently.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE SOLD
BEATTYVILLE, Ky.—The city franchise for a telephone system in Beattyville was sold recently at public auction to F. R. Lord, special agent for the East Tennessee Telephone Company, who will install their plant at once, coming by way of Irvine and the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

CITY LEVY IS 13 MILLS
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The city commissioners have completed the stupendous task of fixing the city budget for the current year. The total budget is \$1,463,833.42, of which \$230,850 is for public improvements. The tax levy for the year will be 13 mills, one-third mill of which is to be used for sinking fund purposes.

COTTON BELT BUILDING DEPOT
CLARENDON, Ark.—The Cotton Belt railroad is erecting a new brick depot at this place. The foundation is being laid and the building will be completed by June 1. The depot will cost about \$15,000.

CERULEAN SPRINGS, KY., SOLD
PADUCAH, Ky.—Cerulean Springs, which is located in Trig county, has been purchased by the Wilhelm Hotel Company of Paducah. The purchase includes the hotel, hotel annex and the park. Many improvements will be made.

ARIZONA LINES TO BE EXTENDED
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona has more than 2000 miles of railroad within the state. Plans call for extensive additions and improvements. The lowest grade transcontinental line will cross Arizona.

WOOLEN PLANT TO MOVE
JACKSON, Tenn.—Jackson Woollen Mills, manufacturers of pants, will be moved to New York city within the next two weeks.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTRACT LET
THIBODAUX, La.—Bids for the building of the high school building in this town were opened recently in the presence of the committee. The lucky bidder was Corbin Brothers of Jennerette, who bid \$39,645, their bid being \$50 lower than the one ahead of them.

LUMBER PLANT CHANGES HANDS
DECATUR, Ala.—Cathart lumber mill property on the river front here has been sold to the H. H. Hitt Lumber Company of Falkville. This is one of the largest lumber concerns in the northern part of Alabama and they will move their entire plant here soon.

OIL FIELD LEASES SOUGHT
BAYOU CHICOT, La.—Representatives from Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and other states have arrived at Pine Prairie, five miles west of here, and are trying to lease or purchase lands near the new oil field. At Myles tract a gusher was struck.

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW ATTRACTING MANY COMMERCIAL MEN

That Boston's first exclusive commercial vehicle show is going to be a success is today assured following the opening of the exhibit in Mechanics building Wednesday evening. While the early afternoon hours today did not show as large an attendance as was witnessed during the pleasure vehicle show, this is not to be expected. It is an entirely different line that is now being displayed and appeals to a very different class of patrons.

The opening evening was a most successful one from every point of view. Not only was the big building well filled with visitors, but the throng was largely composed of the business men of New England and Greater Boston. These men had come for the purpose of considering the installation of the motor truck in place of the horse-drawn vehicle and they kept the attendants at the various exhibits busy giving such information as they desired to procure.

That the exhibit is the best motor truck show ever held in the country is the opinion of those who have seen the others. Not only are more manufacturers represented, but the number and variety of cars and chassis is larger than ever before assembled. Set off by the same attractive decorations as were used in the pleasure vehicle section last week, the scene is most pleasing.

That good sales are going to be made before the exhibit ends next Wednesday evening is the belief of many of the exhibitors. As a rule the first night of a motor-car show is devoted to the renewing of old acquaintances and a general looking-over of the entire exhibit. Last night proved to be a notable exception in this rule, as many of the business men started right in to examine the claims of some of the manufacturers and showed a decided desire to become future customers if the salesman were able to convince them that there was a chance for economy and greater efficiency in installing motor vehicles for the horse.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL IS OPPOSED BY TRADE BOARD

Opposition to the present plan for a minimum wage board was registered Wednesday by the members of the Massachusetts Board of Trade, at their monthly meeting at the Hotel Vendome.

Other resolutions were passed favoring the appropriation of \$50,000 for the international congress of chambers of commerce at Boston next year; favoring putting the consular service on a civil service basis; endorsing a bill for the appointment of an international commission to investigate the cost of living; urging the selection of the anniversary of the Boston fire of Nov. 9, 1872, as fire preventive day and endorsing the efforts of the Grand Trunk to come into Boston.

Jason S. Bailey was elected a vice-president to fill the vacancy left by Henry D. Bennett, resigned.

The speakers were Gen. Hugh Bancroft and Judge Thomas W. Kenefick of Gardner, counsel for the Grand Trunk. Former Gov. George H. Prouty of Vermont, an invited guest, was also called upon.

TRADE SCHOOLS FINISH COURSES

Industrial certificates numbering 1000 will be issued this evening to pupils of the evening industrial schools which close tonight. Diplomas will be granted to the pupils of the elementary schools tomorrow evening.

The first of the closing exercises ending the 22-weeks course at the Boston evening schools took place Wednesday night with the granting of diplomas at the evening commercial high schools at East Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston.

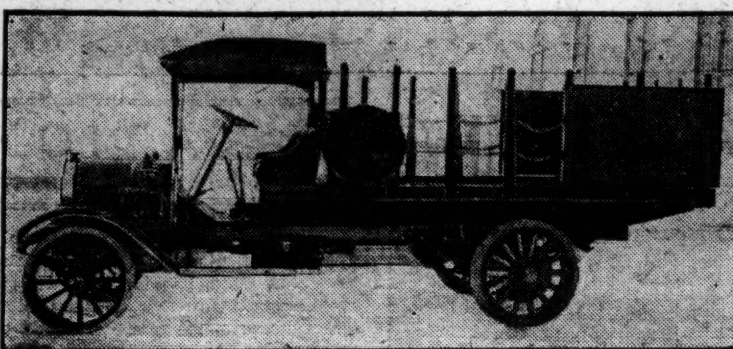
CABLE MACHINE TO SEND QUICKLY

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that Sir John Nicholson Barran, parliamentary secretary to the postmaster-general, informed a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom that very soon there would be introduced a telegraphic machine which would tick off despatches between England and other parts of the British Empire at the rate of 50 words a minute.

STRAUSS LECTURE TOPIC
Last of the series of Boston University opera lectures will be given Saturday afternoon at 4 in Jacob Sleeper hall. Olin Downes will discuss the operas of Richard Strauss, "Feuersnot," "Salome," "Elektra," "Rosenkavalier," and Elizabeth Amsten and Max Kaplick of the Boston opera company will sing some melodic fragments from "Salome." Charles Strony of the opera company will play the dance of Salome and passages from the other operas of Strauss.

E. L. WILSON PROMOTED
Announcement is made by the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. of the appointment of E. L. Wilson as assistant general passenger agent with office in South station, Boston, vice C. A. Call, who has resigned to become general passenger agent of the New York, Westchester & Boston railway. Mr. Wilson has been connected with the passenger department of the road for many years.

GENERAL MOTORS GASOLINE TRUCK



AUTO NOTES

Another fire truck in Grand hall, which is getting much well deserved attention, is the Pope-Hartford car, built for the city of Brockton. This is quite worth a trip to the show to see.

Eleven cars comprise the White truck exhibit, and cover designs which may be used in almost every kind of industry. The stripped chassis and big coal wagon seem to be the favorites.

The Atterbury Company's complete line of trucks exhibited in the main hall of the Mechanics building is very interesting. Perhaps the most popular with the spectators is the 20-passenger sightseeing car. This concern has built nothing but commercial vehicles of various types for 10 years.

A five-ton stripped chassis equipped with a worm gear drive is the center of attraction in the Pierce-Arrow booth. The company will get out a two-ton truck in the fall built along the same lines. A model of the worm gearing displayed on a table in the center of the booth is also attracting much attention from the technically inclined.

The White Company last week received an order from the Bohlen-Huse Ice Company of Memphis, Tenn., for 10 five-ton trucks, for delivery as soon as possible. This is the largest individual order ever placed by a firm south of the Mason-Dixon line, and is a good indication of the field that is rapidly developing in the South for motor trucks.

In the Knox booth a three-wheeled tractor is perhaps the most interesting exhibit to the average person, although two fire trucks, a police wagon, a grocer's wagon and a stripped chassis of a six-ton truck are drawing their share of attention. The 70-horsepower fire pump which can play 630 gallons of water a minute is very popular. In a glass case on top of this vehicle is a beautifully made model of a hook and ladder, made by Thomas Lloyd, a porter in the Hotel Westminster.

Frank A. Casey of the F. A. Casey Company of Billerica, manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines, dropped into the show today. Mr. Casey says that his company is now building a four-ton truck, the first of which will be out about the middle of April. It will be equipped with Brown-Lipe transmission, Sims magnetos, Stromberg and Continental motors with governors, ranging from 20 to 60 horsepower and Goodrich 40 by 4 dual tires. The construction will be of nickel steel throughout. Chrome-nickel steel bulls will be used instead of rivets.

WALTER L. DEAN PASSES AWAY
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Walter L. Dean, one of the foremost American painters of marine subjects, passed away at his home at East Gloucester Wednesday night.

NO VOLCANO ON PANAMA, DECLARES CONSTRUCTOR

There is but slight foundation for the rumor that a slumbering volcano rests under the Panama canal, endangering that great enterprise, according to Don St. Clair, superintendent of cement construction on the canal, who is now in Boston.

"I can understand how that report originated," said Mr. St. Clair. "It has been known for some time that lignite north of Culebra cut has been smoldering, but the engineers are not greatly concerned about it."

"The public may be sure that if any apprehension existed in governmental circles Col. G. W. Goethals would have said so."

"This lignite, or low grade coal is no doubt there in considerable quantity, and one reason why the engineers have not put out the fire is because it is an attraction to the many tourists now visiting the zone."

"The reason there is no flame is because the fire is away from the air and I can best compare the condition to a charcoal pit on fire. It would not surprise me if the deposit was set on fire by a spark from a locomotive or one of the steam shovels. This fire, which is not visible, is on the east bank of the canal, north of Culebra cut."

Mr. St. Clair said that because the dynamite holes were being tested this signified nothing more than that precautionary measures were constantly in favor.

"There have been fewer accidents on the canal than at any other place in the world where so much dynamiting has been done," he said.

"It stands to reason that if the ground is hot enough to scorch an envelope, as it is said, then it is too hot for any one to be near the place. And from my own experience I know just what temperature is produced by this lignite burning under ground."

"There has been some report that the canal will not be finished on time. Let me say that the canal will be completed

MATHESON OPENS A CAMPAIGN FOR PUSHING SALES

Salesmen, or "Field Workers" Off to Tour Districts, Inspecting Cars and Interesting Dealers

Something of a novelty in selling methods of the automobile trade has just been inaugurated by the Matheson Automobile Company, with its Metropolitan office as a nucleus. Instead of trusting its entire business to agencies the company will cover the bulk of its selling territory east of the Alleghenies with field crews of its own employees.

The first field crew—each crew is composed of two salesmen and a service expert—left town last week to tour New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Later similar crews will start for the up-state district and for New England, and if the effectiveness anticipated results, it is probable that other parties will be started on the warpath. The crews travel in three exhibition cars, each of the men driving a different type, sufficient to make a traveling display of the company's standardized designs.

The aim of the crew will be to first call on all Matheson owners, inspect their cars, overhaul any little defects that may need attention, give general advice and otherwise see that every Matheson is giving its owner perfect satisfaction. As the parties proceed, they will interest dealers in the establishment of agencies and also follow up in the field any prospective buyers that may develop as they proceed. As an effort in the line of cooperating with owners, this new system of inspection is a striking development of the manufacturer's willingness to stand back of his product and it possesses particular interest as a selling plan, because it constitutes an aggressive policy of going after business instead of waiting for the business to come to the salesroom. The Matheson company's experiences will be watched with much interest by both the trade and owners.

STEAMER ISLEWORTH SHORE
HALIFAX, N. S.—The new steamer Isleworth, under charter to the Dominion Coal Company, broke three of her propeller blades on a trip from Boston to Louisburg, and is ashore off Chebucto Head, at the entrance to this harbor, and will be a total loss. She had a crew of 40 men, and they and Captain Redding got to land.

PLANNING BILL TO BE EXPLAINED
How the metropolitan planning commission bill now before the Legislature will affect Melrose will be discussed by Edward A. Filene, president of the commission, and John H. Vahey, one of the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a public meeting of the Melrose Deliberative Assembly in the Melrose city auditorium this evening.

RAILWAY CONTROL BY STEEL OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Joseph Wood, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, told the Stanley steel trust investigating committee of the House on Wednesday that in his opinion, it would be better for the public if industrial corporations, such as the United States Steel Corporation, did not control railroads which participated in division of freight rates.

Mr. Wood told the committee that freight rates on steel products in Pennsylvania and the East were agreed upon by a conference of railroad traffic managers, and admitted that representatives of railroads controlled by the United States Steel Corporation had an influence in fixing those rates.

HARVARD VERIFIES STAR DISCOVERY

Prof. Edward C. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory, Wednesday confirmed the discovery of a new star by Prof. S. Errebo of the astronomical observatory at Dombaa, Norway.

The star was watched and photographed from the Harvard observatory last night. It is visible to the naked eye in the west. The plates showed it to be of the fifth magnitude.

AUGUSTUS SEAVER GETS YEAR

Augustus Seaver and Patrick H. Sheehan were each sentenced for a year and Dennis F. Mahoney for six months in the house of correction by Judge Chase in the superior criminal court Wednesday. Mr. Seaver was charged with filing and making false nomination papers and the other two with making similar papers, all in the interest of Mr. Seaver, who was a candidate for governor on the labor ticket.

A. A. D. SASSOON PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald says that Arthur Abraham David Sassoon, a friend of King Edward, passed away while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Leopold de Rothschild.

SAURER TRUCK BUILT 17 YEARS AGO STILL IN USE

Depreciation of the modern motor truck is an uncertain quantity which, in the majority of trucks now marketed, has not been determined, it is claimed, on account of the comparatively short length of time in which they have been in service. A thorough analysis of the period of 75 per cent of the motor trucks now on the American market will disclose the fact that the average age of the motor truck is less than two years.

Within a period of three years the commercial motor vehicle industry has grown at least 500 per cent, and the actual number of makers whose product has been on the market or in service more than three years can almost be counted on the fingers.

Most users of motor trucks figure depreciation at the rate of 15 per cent, this being an arbitrary figure chosen merely because no considerable number of motor trucks have been proven by real service long enough to enable a more definite and reliable rate of depreciation to be used as a basis of calculation. The Saurer and Mack trucks are claimed by the makers, the International Motor Company, to be the oldest trucks in point of service of any machine on the market.

They claim that the first Saurer truck manufactured at Arbon, Switzerland, by Adolf Saurer, as an experimental machine for transporting embroidery machines over the Alps in 1894, is still in active service at the Arbon plant at the present time. The Saurer motto, "In more than 12 years no Saurer has ever worn out" seems to have been more than justified in the case of the first product of Saurer make. A motor truck that can endure all of the knocks and strains of continuous service for 17 years must embody a fitness of design and a quality of materials that, so far as the science of metallurgy can make them, are invulnerable.

The International Motor Company also claim that the Mack truck, built in Brooklyn in 1900 at the original plant, Mack Bros. Motor Car Company, this being a sight-seeing bus constructed for Isaac Harris, Brooklyn, and used by him in Prospect park, has passed through a number of users' hands and for seven or eight years continued its history as a passenger vehicle in service in large cities of the East. It is now in use in Tucson, Ariz., where it has been converted into a freight carrying vehicle.

WAGES INCREASED IN FALL RIVER AND OTHER MILL TOWNS

Further notices of increase in wages were posted in mills of the textile industry on Wednesday. At Fall River it was announced that an increase of 5 per cent in the wages of the operatives in the seven textile mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company will become effective on March 25. These mills are controlled by M. C. D. Borden and employ 5000 hands.

The announcement at the Borden mills Wednesday followed a similar one made in the 100 other print cloth mills of the city, controlled and employing 25,000 operatives.

At Montreal Wednesday the Dominion Textile Company officially announced a general increase in wages of 5 per cent to take effect as from March 11. Eleven cotton mills and 7500 employees are affected by the advance.

Other places at which it was said wages would be advanced are Salmon Falls, N. H., and Burlington, Vt.

NEVADAN GUEST OF GRAND LODGE

A. L. Fitzgerald, past grand master of Nevada, was received by the Grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., at its quarterly communication, after the formal opening yesterday afternoon in Masonic Temple. Everett C. Benton, the grand master, extended the greeting.

Grand Secretary Davis read a report concerning the Masonic home, stating that it now contained 18 guests. There was a statement from the ladies' auxiliary to the board announcing that it had received \$7398 and had expended \$3742. It was the intention of the auxiliary to raise \$10,000 and pass it over to the Grand lodge, the income only to be used in furnishing supplies for the home. After that the women's organization proposed to dissolve.

PARCELS POST IS CALLED A MENACE

Representative Charles L. Underhill of Somerville told the Expressman's League at its annual dinner at Youngs hotel last night that a general parcels post would destroy their business.

Samuel C. French, president, was re-elected for next year and the other officers chosen were John E. Palmer, vice president; Robert J. Kelly, secretary; Charles Parker, treasurer; Thomas J. Bishop, Edward M. Fox, D. Webster Hawes, William Mahony, Lewmon G. Marston, Richard McKee, Fred N. Russell, A. C. Sanborn, William McDonald and Vinton R. Wilson, directors.

SCHOONER JESSIE LENA SINKS

BIDDEFORD POOL, Me.—Sailing too close to Timber island the three-masted coal-laden schooner Jessie Lena of Boston struck the rocks and sank. Captain Maxwell and crew of seven men reached shore safely in their own boat. The schooner will be a total loss.

Ford

LESS THAN ONE CENT A MILE

Half the cost of railroad transportation! That's the record of the Ford Model T—of a whole neighborhood of Fords, in fact.

Read this: "In that short time (June to September) I drove the car 1,850 miles with less than one cent per mile running expense, including lights, and no repairs at all. I think that record is good, but I know of several cars just like mine that made just as good records. So I think the Ford 5-passenger, 20 horsepower car is certainly the car for the farmer." (Signed) E. W. Seiler, Dundas, Ill.

Country roads are not city pavements, either. Get the point?

FORD MODEL T is the universally popular motor car the world over, because of its universal service and everlasting economy. Every third car made in America in 1912 will be a FORD MODEL T. Good buying logic for you, eh?

Ford branches and dealers in all cities, towns and villages are at your elbow with Ford Service for Ford Owners.

Ford Model T Touring Car, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$690
Ford Model T Torpedo, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$590
Ford Model T Commercial Roadster, 4 cylinders, 3 passengers, removable rumble seat, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$590
Ford Model T Town Car (Landulet), 4 cylinders, 6 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$900
Ford Model T Delivery Car, capacity 750 pounds merchandise, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit	\$700

The ONE chassis with different bodies.

Write today for booklet "Ford Factory Facts." Address Dept. X, Ford Motor Company, Detroit.

Boston Branch, 147 Columbus Avenue

ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUAL

Purchasers' Needs Must Determine Matter in Each Case Says C. L. Morgan of General Motors Truck Company Which Manufactures Both Types

The advent into the electric field of the largest manufacturer of gasoline automobiles is of more than passing or superficial interest, says C. L. Morgan of the electric division, General Motors Truck Company. It is unquestionably an acknowledgement that the electric as a motor truck has arrived and is commercial, and has its own special place in road transportation. It is also a pledge of production, in wholesale quantities, of machines of the highest quality.

With more than eight years' experience in production, in design and in operation, there is a definite assurance that the G. M. C. trucks are relatively perfect trucks, whether gasoline or electric, and further, a certainty that definite and practicable proposals as to selection and installation or operation will be offered without prejudice.

The commercial advantage to the purchaser of dealing with a company manufacturing both types of motor vehicles in various sizes is unquestionably a big factor, continues Mr. Morgan. The local service conditions frequently could be served by either type, electric or gasoline, but it is extremely unlikely that both would present the same commercial advantages. The two machines are radically different in construction, in operation and in care and upkeep, and their selection should be based entirely on the requirements of the purchaser's service.

The electric may be likened to the ordinary city street car as compared

with the gasoline, which may be compared to the specially designed interurbans. The electric truck is slower in its speed, is more easily and economically manipulated, and under the same conditions naturally will cover in a given time less mileage than the gasoline.

Of the two trucks, the electric is relatively far less dependent on the driver's skill. The maximum speed is entirely beyond his control. Altogether it is a machine designed for unskilled labor. The gasoline truck, on the other hand, reaches its maximum efficiency only with drivers and caretakers who are fully acquainted with the details and peculiarities of the special type of machine in their hands. Many lines of business actually dictate the character and ability of the drivers, and this frequently defines almost absolutely the selection of type of truck.

Business men are impressed with the serious consideration given the production and upkeep of motor trucks by officials and salesmen of the General Motors Truck Company. The most serious effect on the growth of the industry is the usual application of the merchant's first truck. Instead of handling it as a factory superintendent would a machine tool or any mechanical contrivance by investigating conditions best for operation and then gradually adding load until his machine is at capacity the new user attempts with his motor truck his hardest route with the largest load possible.

It would be entirely conservative to state that three out of every five trucks sold during the present year will be abused by overwork, that they will be given no more than superficial care, and that in general they will be handicapped through no inherent fault.

Give the motor truck the same reasonable treatment, grooming and overlooking that any capable piece of machinery receives from intelligent handling and its life of efficiency should run into years.

AMUSEMENTS

AUTO SHOW

TRUCK SECTION

MECHANICS BLDG.

NOW OPEN

10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

A Truck for Every Purpose

ADMISSION 50c.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE	
TOMORROW AT 8	Melie, Classics;
GERMANIA	Genetello, Polce;
SAT. MAT. at 2	Blanchard, Merdones;
THAIS	Mary Garden; Clement
Sat. eve. prices	Renaud, Lankow
THAIS	Melie, DePottier;
	Ridder, Lankow
MONDAY	
BOHEME	HABANERA
WEDNESDAY	followed by new ballet
GERMANIA	Surinder
SATURDAY MATINEE	
SAMSON et DALILA (Last Performance)	
Town Ticket Office, Shattuck's, 162 Boylston	

PRO-MANCHU FORCE MARCHING ON PEKING WILL BE ATTACKED

(By the United Press)

PEKING—In response to the report that a rebel army, bent on the restoration of the monarchy, was marching upon Peking from the provinces of Kansu and Shensi, President Yuan Shi Kai today despatched troops of the republican army to intercept the loyalists. A battle is expected within the next few days.

Yuan is now depending chiefly upon Manchu troops to maintain order in Peking and apprehension is expressed among the Republicans that these soldiers will turn against the government at the first sign of success by the invading army.

It was learned today that the younger Manchu princes who abdicated under protest had turned over the greater part of their private fortunes to Tartar chieftains who are stirring up revolt in the north and west.

The Kansu and Shensi troops, which are under the command of General Sheng Yun, a famous military leader, are well equipped.

A report was current here this evening that President Yuan had asked Gen. Li Yuan Hung, Vice-President of the republic, to head a large detachment of troops from Wu-chang and Hankow to assist in protecting the capital.

NEW YORK—Meetings of the London representatives of the American, British, German and French banks interested in the finances of China have confirmed the arrangements already drawn up to advance money to the Chinese republican government sufficient to meet its pressing requirements, says a London message to the New York Herald.

It was also resolved to postpone the question of a large loan until the complete establishment of the new government and the recognition of the Chinese republic by the foreign powers.

BOARD VACANCY AT MELROSE WILL OPEN NEW CONTEST

Announcement that Alderman Clifford N. Cochrane of Melrose is to resign and move South has brought several alternative candidates into the field in ward 2 in anticipation of a special election.

Dr. Frank P. Sturges, one of the two defeated candidates at the last election, and E. S. Harris, a resident of the Wood Heights, are the most prominently mentioned for the anticipated vacancy at the present time.

Under the provisions of the charter a special election must be held if a vacancy occurs in the board of aldermen before July 1.

It is said that Mr. Cochrane has been offered a position in a Virginia city and that he will resign his position as a city official within the next two weeks.

Dr. Sturges has been long a resident of the ward.

PUBLICATION IS SUSPENDED BY DAILY MEXICAN

MEXICO CITY—Suspending publication, the Daily Mexican says:

"It will resume when the exodus of English readers has ceased and is followed by their inevitable return. No one knows exactly how many Americans have gone to the United States from various points of the republic of Mexico during the past 15 days, but developing an estimate from Mexico City figures, one arrives at something like 400 a day. And the end of the exodus is not yet by any means.

"Under these circumstances, it is clear that a daily publication in the English language, of the broad scope of the Daily Mexican, must be unprofitable for some months to come."

RULES OF COURT BALK REHEARING OF PATENT CASE

WASHINGTON—Those who are looking to the supreme court to grant a rehearing of the patent monopoly case which was decided on Monday are finding the rules of the court a stumbling block. They provide that a petition for rehearing "will not be granted, or permitted to be reargued unless a justice who concurred in the judgment desires it" and a majority of the court so determines.

The problem is to find one of the four majority justices who with "desire" a rehearing. Justices Lurton and Van Devanter gave decisions in the circuit courts in conformity with the decision of the majority on Monday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS TO MEET

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the Southern Essex district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association will hold their nineteenth annual convention this afternoon and evening in the First Congregational church. The district comprises 54 Sunday schools and has over 12,000 members. The officers are: President, Dr. Ernest W. Homan, North Saugus Union church; vice president, James A. Wensley, South Street Methodist church; Lynn, secretary, Darrel W. Goodwin, First Baptist church; treasurer, Arthur L. Hazlett, First Baptist church.

CURTIS HALL, NEW JAMAICA PLAIN BUILDING, OPENED



WILLIAM H. MORGAN

Curtis Hall, the new municipal building in Jamaica Plain, will be opened to the public today and the dedicatory ceremonies held this evening when Mayor Fitzgerald will turn over the building for use of the Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury sections of the city.

The building replaces the old Curtis hall which was burned in December, 1908. William H. Morgan, then a member of the common council from ward 22, offered an order in the council calling for the erection of a municipal building on the site of Curtis hall and as a result \$105,000 was appropriated to which sum several thousand dollars have been added.

MR. FITZHUGH CLOSES ARGUMENT IN BEHALF OF GRAND TRUNK ROAD

E. H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England Railroad Corporation, closed his argument before the legislative committee on railroads today, setting forth the attitude of his company in asking authority to extend its lines to Boston and Worcester.

A resolution favoring the entrance of the road to Boston and Worcester and urging that such authority be granted by the Legislature was presented to the committee by Richard L. Gay, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

Mr. Fitzhugh said that he understood there was still some question raised as to the good faith of his company in making its request, but that the same attitude was met in Rhode Island and that it was answered by the company concerning construction as soon as it was permitted to do so.

"I want to say," he said, "that if we are granted permission to do so, we shall certainly build these lines as quickly as possible. We believe that we can greatly increase the business to and through the port of Boston. If we are permitted to come here we shall do all in our power to assist you in building up your port. If you will give us the right to do so, and in such a way that the cost will not be excessive, the Grand Trunk will extend its lines to Boston and Worcester, and we will give to those sections of the state additional facilities of which they are very much in need."

Asked about the statement made by William B. Lawrence that the Grand Trunk intends to make Providence a coastwise port and Boston a transatlantic port, Mr. Fitzhugh said all the ports desired to become great, and it is the policy of his road to assist them as much as possible; Providence at present, however, has no transatlantic facilities such as Boston has, and its development depends entirely upon its own efforts.

With the expenditures at the command of the port directors, however, he said Boston should be able to attract the largest and best ships sailing the ocean, and they will be glad to come here if facilities and connections are provided so that their cargoes can be handled speedily and cheaply. If the Grand Trunk comes to Boston, he said, it will hope that facilities will be provided so that it can reach every dock in the harbor.

Representative Bazely asked whether the provision that the Grand Trunk may use the terminal of the Boston & Maine is essential to the plan and Mr. Fitzhugh replied that it is highly important.

Mr. Fitzhugh was asked if there should be a general law in Massachusetts to permit railroads to control street railroads. He said he favored permitting railroads to develop transportation by any proper means.

The hearing was adjourned at noon to 11 a. m. Monday, when D. O. Ives, transportation expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will conclude his statements in favor of admitting the Southern New England.

Following Mr. Ives opportunity will be given to anybody wishing to speak in opposition. Among the 50-odd persons present today were Thomas W. Kenefick, vice-president of the Southern New England; Charles S. Baxter, counsel, and D. T. Lawrence of the Central Vermont and Woodward Hudson, counsel for the Boston & Albany.

GARDINER HALL GIRLS TO GIVE CAFE CHANTANT



MISS MARGARET STEDMAN

Girls of Gardiner hall will give a "Cafe Chantant" tonight in recital hall of the New England Conservatory of Music to aid the Beneficent Society of the conservatory, the aim of which is to assist deserving students to complete their musical studies. Nearly all of the tables have been sold.

Mrs. Adeline C. Ferguson, preceptor of Gardiner hall, has charge of the entertainment. Foremost among those whose names will appear on the program is Mrs. George A. Hibbard, who will read, Miss Clara Haven of Watertown and Miss Margaret Stedman of Wichita, Kan.

Selections from "Fra Diavolo" will be sung by a quartet composed of Miss Twonette Nutter, soprano; Miss Beryl Nutter, contralto; Clarence Richter, tenor; and Harlowe Deane, bass. Another quartet will be heard, which includes Miss Mina Montgomery, soprano; Miss Lane Frisby, contralto; Mr. Richter, tenor, and Mr. Deane, bass.

A feature of the entertainment will be the Scotch drill by the girls. They have been drilled by Lieut. Fred West of the first regiment of the English high school.

Edward Lankow, basso, of the Boston opera company will sing.

ARE TWENTY-FOUR SEPARATE KINDS OF KNOX TRUCKS

The Knox Automobile Company of Springfield, Mass., probably makes a greater variety of commercial cars than any other manufacturer in the country—24 altogether.

Its line consists of trucks of all sizes and capacities from two to seven tons, tractors with a carrying capacity of from five to 20 tons and fire apparatus of every variety, the specialty being "an entire fire department in one piece," which is one of the features of the truck show. This latter is a 600-gallon water pump (driven by the same engine that propels the car), a chemical engine, hose wagon and squad car all combined.

If the entire line were shown on one floor, the Mechanics pavilion would hardly suffice. As the space is limited only special features will be on exhibition. Besides the fire apparatus there is the Martin Tractor, which has created such a sensation in truck circles, a combination chemical and hose wagon and a two and six-ton truck.

OFFICERS CHOSEN THEN INSTALLED

Election and installation of officers was the principal business transacted at the annual session of the Massachusetts Grand lodge, N. E. O. P., held in Ford hall Wednesday. The installation took place at 7:30 p. m. and closed the day's convention.

The new officers are: Grand master, Curtis A. L. Hubbard of Somerville; grand vice-master, George W. Peniman of Boston; grand secretary, Eben S. Hinckley of Dorchester; grand treasurer, Guilford S. Newhall of Lynn; J. P. G. W., Arthur M. Willis of Melrose; G. C., Mary M. Doyle of Cambridge; G. G., John J. A'Hearn of Ashmont; G. Gn., Mrs. Robina F. Richardson of Lynn; grand sentinel, Henry Edwards of Roxbury; grand trustees, Miss Jennie Henderson of North Adams, Richard M. Murphy of Roxbury and Frank P. Cushing of Brockton; chairman of grand finance committee, Frank W. Swett of Lynn; chairman of grand committee on laws, George E. Howe of Worcester.

TECH ELECTS NEW EDITOR

Arthur C. Dorrance was Wednesday elected editor-in-chief of Technique 1914 by the electoral committee of the sophomore class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Dorrance is from Philadelphia. He was vice-president of his class last year and is a member of the Round Table, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and Theta Nu Epsilon.

UNITED SHOE MEN TO PLEAD

Sidney W. Winslow, president, and Edward P. Hurd, Elmer P. Howe, George W. Brown and William Barbour, directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, who were indicted on the charge of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade and maintaining a monopoly, will be arraigned on Saturday before Judge Dodge in the United States district court.

CANOPIC HERE WITH FIRST BIG PASSENGER LIST OF THE SEASON

This season's immigration to this port began today with the arrival of the White Star line steamer Canopic, Capt. J. O. Carter, from Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Gibraltar and the Azores. The steamer brought 1586 passengers of which 29 were saloon, 314 second cabin and 1243 steerage passengers.

Immigrants crowded the aft decks of the Canopic when she tied at her berth at Charlestown. Many of the men brought musical instruments. About 50 of them were destined for Lawrence and Col. George B. Billings, local immigration commissioner, said they were being rigidly examined and most of them held for a second hearing before a board of special inquiry.

Captain Carter reported passing a mast and rigging extending about 15 feet out of water and apparently attached to sunken wreckage, on March 9 at 3:20 p. m.

The Canopic was two days late because of adverse conditions and an unscheduled call at Gibraltar. At the latter port she picked up 22 passengers, landed there by the Adriatic from New York, and took them to the Azores. The Adriatic could not call there.

Mrs. J. E. Schadle of St. Paul, one of the saloon passengers, was in Europe only five hours. She left New York Feb. 14 on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria for Naples, expecting to spend a few days in the Italian city. Upon reaching there Feb. 28, she found the Canopic was the only vessel sailing within several days. She had five hours to transfer her baggage to the Canopic and book her passage.

Alessandro Onofri of Spoleto, Italy, and formerly of Boston, came here to interview Eben D. Jordan and Manager Henry Russell of the Boston opera house in regard to producing the opera "Biancocliffe," which is being played now in Venice and Spoleto. Mr. Onofri worked on the opera four years, part of the time in Boston. The title role was sung by Caroline White, an American soprano, when the opera was first produced.

Dr. Henry F. Heims of Boston has spent 24 years in Europe, mostly in Florence, Italy. He had been studying aviation.

C. H. W. Foster and his daughter, Miss C. H. Foster, of this city, were also passengers. Mr. Foster is president of the Mutual National Bank. Among the other first-class passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Cusumano, Miss Daisie H. Ince, Mrs. Mabel Y. Johnston, Edward Levinstein and Signore Sara C. Romano.

The vessel also had a large cargo including 10,000 boxes of lemons, and large shipments of macaroni.

PLACES OFFERED STRATTON BROOKS AND REV. DR. GRAY

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools, has been offered the presidency of the University of Oklahoma, and the Rev. Dr. Clifton D. Gray of Stoughton Street Baptist church, Dorchester, has been elected president of Shurtleff College in Alton, Ill.

When asked if Mr. Brooks had accepted the position offered him Mrs. Brooks said today she did not know. Mr. Brooks is expected to arrive in the city today from Oklahoma City, where he has been in conference with the officials of the university.

Mr. Gray has not yet accepted the Shurtleff College offer. The college has been managed by two regents since the Rev. J. D. S. Riggs resigned the presidency two years ago. Mr. Gray is a graduate of Harvard and the Newton Theological Institution, was seven years pastor of Stoughton Street Baptist church, Boston, was dean at the Newton institution and was recently selected by the American Baptist Publication Society to prepare its Sunday school lessons for next year.

PLAY TO REPLACE GYMNASIUM SHOW

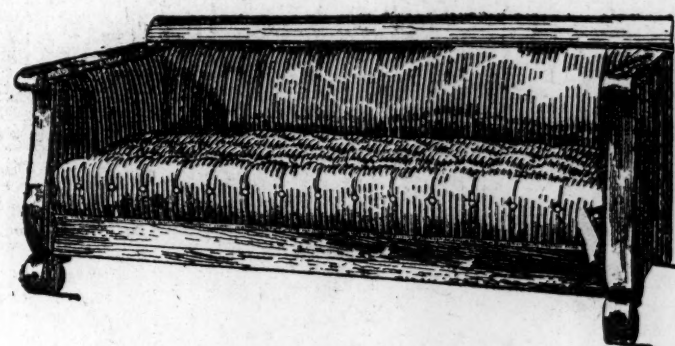
LYNN, Mass.—Miss Abby K. Wilde of the young women's reading and rest rooms of Lynn, in place of the usual gymnasium exhibition will stage the "Enchanted Garden" Thursday and Friday, March 21 and 22. The various dances taught will be shown. Miss Everett M. Penney, Miss Alice Wheeler, Warren Lewis, Ruth Williams, Miss Marion Moses, Miss Abby K. Wilde, Susan Alexander, Miss Lila Peabody, Elizabeth Richards and Mildred Halliday will be in the cast. Mrs. Sadie Baker Atkins will coach.

MR. VAHEY TO DEFEND SHAW

James H. Vahey today entered an appearance in the superior criminal court for Arthur W. Shaw, now being brought here from Los Angeles, where he was arrested on a charge of larceny of \$19,000 from the A. W. Shaw Shoe Manufacturing Company of Freeport. Mr. Shaw is expected here Monday. He engaged Mr. Vahey as counsel by telephone.

NO SMELTER TRUST FOUND

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Wickersham will advise the House in reply to its resolution that he has no evidence of the existence of a smelter trust. There are five large smelter companies, he says, which seem to be in active competition.



A NOBLE COLONIAL SOFA

We set out to see how good a sofa we could build and still keep its price within reach of a modest purse.

We made the frame of mahogany modeled on a famous Colonial design, with deep seat and high, gently sloping back. We covered it with splendid cushions upholstered in velours. Throughout its construction only the best materials and most skilful workmanship were used.

This sofa is illustrated above. Its price is \$63.

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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"TROVATORE" SUNG

The Boston opera company gave Verdi's "Trovatore" Wednesday night for the first time this season. Mr. Moran conducting. The singers were: Leonora, Elizabeth Amsden; Azucena, Maria Gay; Inez, Johanna Morella; Manrico, Giovanni Zenatello; Conte Di Luna, Ramon Blanchard; Ferrando, A. Silli; Ruiz, Ernesto Giaccone.

As usual, a performance by the Italian department of the company brought a night of good singing. And Miss Elizabeth Amsden, the New England soprano, was as brilliant an artist in Italian opera as any of them. There was, in point of fact, but one real Italian in an important role, Mr. Zenatello. He and Mr. Moran carried the principal responsibilities of making the evening seem Milanese.

The director has never presented a work in which the different elements of performance went together better. It was a most successful putting into practice of that principle of having things satisfactory all the way through, which Mr. Russell mentions when he speaks in public on the opera question. Everybody seemed well prepared in the music. A listener would say that even Mr. Blanchard, called in to take the place of Mr. Rose, was as ready in the role of the Count as if he had practised it for the last month. And of course the soprano, who is putting her best energies into establishing herself in the company, had the notes of Leonora entirely mastered. But when did the prompter ever trust the stage to itself so little as on Wednesday night? At one time it was as though he and the soprano were partners in a duet. Easy enough to explain. The music of "Trovatore" is logically composed. A melody once started finishes itself according to an inevitable and beautiful design. But the words! They are another affair.

The better trained the intellect of the artist, the more surely he will be reminded how each line of his arias begins. A memory that works from cause to effect will be helpless with the libretto of this opera. Let the singers carry their books with them from green-room to wings; let them, when on the stage, focus well on the prompter. Their performance, unless thus shored up on two sides might, with good excuse, fall. The opera "Trovatore" cannot be abbreviated to the pleasure of either artists or listeners; for everything counts musically in this work, incoherent thought it is verbally and inconsequent dramatically. The hydraulic system of the house took a notion to cut out the first scene of the third act on Wednesday night. The soldiers of the Di Luna camp gathered about headquarters, the signal flag was flying bravely in the breeze above the commander's marquee, the gypsy woman, under arrest, was boldly mocking the count and his third degree questions, when the fire curtain began slowly to descend. Mr. Blanchard was for going right on as long as possible, and so was Mr. Moran. The great, brown asbestos wall had almost shut the actors from view, when Mr. Menotti appeared from the wings and waved for the music of the orchestra to stop. Mr. Russell presently appeared at the door of the auditorium near the stage entrance and explained what had happened. A pipe had burst and released the slow speed mechanism of the fire curtain. In a few minutes the director announced an orchestral concert in place of act three, scene one, and everybody was satisfied. A few went home, and they missed the best singing of the evening.

Mr. Zenatello never in all his career poured out his voice with such volume as in the hall scene, where Manrico in the presence of Leonora, tremendously resolves to do something brave and romantic. And the good singing continued to the end. The Troubadour in the prison scene actually sang behind stone walls, and not with a pasteboard partition between him and the audience, as occurs when a tenor with more tone power than artistic judgment is the hero. And Leonora was admirable under the window, whence shines the red light. Some must have wondered where this dramatic soprano has kept herself all winter. Miss Amsden has appeared on the Boston opera stage as Minnie and as Marguerite, and won a fair amount of praise. She took off far greater honors as Leonora than as any other heroine she has impersonated. The role she took on Wednesday has been an unsolved problem to the director heretofore. If Miss Amsden can maintain the ground she gained in it, she will not have to be sent back to Europe to complete her apprenticeship. At this rate she deserves a permanent place in the country.

MME. CALVE IN MATINEE
The Boston opera company presented Bizet's "Carmen" at a special matinee Wednesday, with Mme. Calve singing the title role and with Mr. Caplet directing the music. The cast was as follows:

Carmen.....Emma Calve
Micaela.....Bernice Fisher
Frasquita.....M. L. Martini
Mercedes.....Florence DeCourcy
Don Jose.....Edmond Clement
Escamillo.....Jean Riddez
Zuniga.....Gaston Barreau
El Dancaïro.....D. Leo
El Remendado.....Ernesto Giaccone
Morales.....Pierre Letol
Lillas Pastia.....Henry Julian
Solo dancer.....Dolores Galli

A good sized audience applauded the singing of the visiting artist. Appreciation was shown for the good points of the performance in much the same prompt and enthusiastic way as at the Saturday matinees of the subscription series. Plenty of alert listeners seem to respond to Mr. Russell, whenever he has an unusual attraction to offer. And the opera attractions lately all prove what is promised of them. When Canio started on a show tour through the towns of Italy, the first thing he did was to buy him a good drum. He knew he could not persuade villagers to his tent with any other kind. The call of the opera drum nowadays is something you can depend on.

Mme. Calve sang with round, sonorous, evenly measured tone, lending to the Carmen role brilliant, though none too varied color. The best point in her work is her declamation. There is seldom heard in opera a speech delivery so potent as that of the great contralto. It carries the meaning of the text across the barrier of orchestral sound that separates singer from listener in a way to make other Carmens seem inefficient. This is what it does when Mme. Calve is at her best. There were moments, in the Wednesday performance, it must be admitted, when she was not taking all possible care in the reading of her lines. But then, how do we know she was not avoiding the mistake of making the arias too stilted, by occasional inexpressiveness of enunciation? The aria in which Carmen invites Don Jose to meet her at the ramparts of Seville at Lillas Pastia's has a special rhetorical rhythm, Mme. Calve may tell you, when sung with every third line distinctly pronounced and the other two veiled.

of the Calve or Caruso reputation is to bring people to the opera house who have never taken an interest in the regular singers of the company. An unusual audience it was at this matinee, one remarkably susceptible to the fine points of all the performers. A house with balconies filled and with floor seats scattering occupied is not often seen. The weight of attendance is almost always the other way around. Remarkable among the singers trained on the Boston stage is the soprano who sang the role of Micaela with Mme. Calve.

Outside the artists who regularly take the leading roles, Miss Fisher is the most competent singer Mr. Russell has. She has come entirely out of her period of promise into her period of accomplishment. She has been a satisfactory exponent of the medium-light soprano parts. She has now become a great executant of them. She has made many an agreeable picture in her characterizations. She has now become proficient in the art of acting. The sincerity of her work raised the part of Micaela from that of a mechanical foil to the character of the heroine, to a real force in the play. When you count up the influences which bear on the development of Don Jose's career, you have to reckon now with the girl in blue as well as with the one in red.

The better trained the intellect of the artist, the more surely he will be reminded how each line of his arias begins. A memory that works from cause to effect will be helpless with the libretto of this opera. Let the singers carry their books with them from green-room to wings; let them, when on the stage, focus well on the prompter. Their performance, unless thus shored up on two sides might, with good excuse, fall. The opera "Trovatore" cannot be abbreviated to the pleasure of either artists or listeners; for everything counts musically in this work, incoherent thought it is verbally and inconsequent dramatically. The hydraulic system of the house took a notion to cut out the first scene of the third act on Wednesday night. The soldiers of the Di Luna camp gathered about headquarters, the signal flag was flying bravely in the breeze above the commander's marquee, the gypsy woman, under arrest, was boldly mocking the count and his third degree questions, when the fire curtain began slowly to descend. Mr. Blanchard was for going right on as long as possible, and so was Mr. Moran. The great, brown asbestos wall had almost shut the actors from view, when Mr. Menotti appeared from the wings and waved for the music of the orchestra to stop. Mr. Russell presently appeared at the door of the auditorium near the stage entrance and explained what had happened. A pipe had burst and released the slow speed mechanism of the fire curtain. In a few minutes the director announced an orchestral concert in place of act three, scene one, and everybody was satisfied. A few went home, and they missed the best singing of the evening.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWN OF TAFFETA AND SATIN

Blouse having vestee effect

THE blouse that gives the vestee effect is a very new and exceedingly chic one. This gown combines one of the sort with a skirt that suits it to a nicety. In this case the main portions of the gown are made of taffeta and the trimming portions are made of satin, but there are almost numberless combinations of materials that might be made. Plain and fancy taffetas are fashionable this spring and would be pretty, or one of the lovely silk and cotton voiles could be combined with either taffeta or satin to be beautiful.

If a simpler gown is wanted, light weight French serge would be very attractive with taffeta or satin. Again the model is susceptible of variation.

The blouse is a simple one made with front and back portions and closed at the back. The front portions are overlapped and the vestee is arranged under them, but the neck can be round or high as the yoke is used or omitted. The sleeves are separate and stitched to the armholes.

The skirt is made in three pieces, lapped on to the foundation and closed at the front. It is fitted by means of tucks at the back that provide pretty fullness.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of satin for the vestee, 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke and collar to make as shown in the back view; for the upper portion of the skirt will be needed 3 3/4 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 44 and for the foundation 1 1/2 yards 27 inches wide; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7354, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7358, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist, can be bought at any May Manton



agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-Second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

POTATOES STEWED IN GRAVY
PEEL and cut potatoes into dice, lay them in cold water for an hour, then put them over the fire in salted boiling water and cook until tender, but not soft or mealy. Drain, pour over them a cup of well-seasoned gravy and cook gently for five minutes. Thicken with butter and browned flour. This makes a savory dish for a cold day and may be made with any gravy. Soup stock may be used if well seasoned and thickened. If you have cold potatoes which are not overdone these will serve instead of cooking potatoes expressly for the dish.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SMOTHERED CALF'S LIVER
Remove the skin from a calf's liver, make 12 incisions in upper surface, using a small, sharp knife and taking care to have the cuts made in parallel lines. Insert bits of fat bacon in cuts, sprinkle liver with salt and celery salt, and dredge with flour. Put three thin slices of bacon in a hot iron frying pan, put in liver and brown entire surface, turning frequently. Remove to casserole or deep dish, and add five slices of carrot, half an onion, two sprays of parsley, 12 peppercorns, two cloves, and two cups of boiling water. Cover closely, and cook in a moderate oven 1 1/2 hours, basting every 20 minutes. Remove liver to hot serving dish, reduce liquid to one half cupful, and strain over meat. Surround with canned string beans, drained, and rinsed thoroughly with cold water, heated, and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper.

WALNUT AND HOMINY CROQUETTES
One cupful of walnut meats, one cupful of hominy, one teaspoonful of salt, one quart of milk, two eggs, one saltspoonful of pepper. Cook the milk, hominy and salt very slowly in a double boiler for three hours. Remove from the fire; add the pepper and one well-beaten egg; mix well; set aside to cool. Mold into neat croquettes, brush over with the second egg well beaten, then dip into the nut meats, which have been crushed. Fry in smoking-hot fat. Drain and serve hot.

CHOCOLATE NUT PUDDING
One cupful of chopped nuts, one cupful of soft bread crumbs, two cupfuls of scalded milk, one half teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, three fourths cupful of sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, two squares of chocolate, one tablespoonful of cream, some whipped cream. Mix the bread crumbs with the scalded milk, then add the nuts, salt, well-beaten yolks of the eggs, sugar, strained lemon juice and grated rind, melted chocolate, stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and cream. Mix carefully, pour into a well-buttered mold and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Serve with whipped and sweetened cream.—New Orleans Picayune.

HOW YOUR HOSIERY IS MADE

Facts regarding grades and durability

THERE are two types of hosiery, the seamless, as it is called, because there are no seams, and the full-fashioned, with the seams at the back and on the sole of the foot. A large proportion of advertised goods are seamless. These stockings are knitted in one piece on a circular machine, leaving an opening at the toe to be looped together.

All of the French stockings are full-fashioned and on this account were for many years considered preferable to those of domestic manufacture. Today, it is claimed that the full-fashioned stockings made in this country are better in shape than the French ones.

There are three classes of dyestuffs used on hosiery—oxidized black, sulphur black and developed black. Oxidized black is the cheapest and particularly brilliant and lasting, but the color is fixed by an oxidizing agent which, if not used properly will have the same effect that iron rust has on metal, attacking and weakening the fiber. Stockings which have been carelessly colored by this dyestuff will turn green when exposed to the action of perspiration. Hosiery dyed with sulphur black is the strongest, and it is this dyestuff that is generally used today. Developed black is the most expensive and is very fast in laundering.

These general remarks apply equally to the three classes, cotton, lisle thread and silk. In all three classes a medium weight stocking should be chosen if one desires hosiery which will wear.

A lisle stocking is one manufactured from lisle thread which is made out of combed Egyptian cotton tightly twisted and run through a flame of gas to singe the lint or peachlike fuzz always seen on other yarns made from cotton. This singeing process does not injure the yarn, but gives to the stocking a very firm, wiry feel. A silky appearance is given to a cotton or lisle thread stocking by mercerizing, which is a process of treating yarn more durable by swelling the fiber until it loses its flattened, twisted shape, and becomes more nearly smooth and round. Mercerizing cotton helps it to take the dye more easily; cotton being more difficult to dye than silk. A mercerized stocking is also apt to be a better grade of hosiery because the finer grades of cotton are chosen, the long, silky Sea Island and Egyptian cottons being selected. There is a certain disadvantage in mercerized yarns because of their lack of elasticity, but their fine appearance

plain black velvet, which was higher than anything we have seen for some years, and was finished at the back with a wide, long bow.

CHILD'S BACK YARD PARADISE

It has playhouse, flowers and croquet ground

YOU must remember how, when you were quite small, you used to peer through the fence palings and wonder what sort of a world it was outside your own back yard. Of course, if you happened to be a little boy when you were small, you soon found out about things outside by "shinning" over the fence and running away a couple of times. But if you happened to be a little girl, when you were too tiny to go outside the yard, you probably did not see anything of the great round world beyond until you were old enough to go to school, or on rides with your mother.

The great trouble with the back yard, in the old days, was that there was very little there, writes Julia Booth Gomez in Suburban Life. After you had made mud pies out of the sand, and had crinkled them nicely with the aid of a curly tin, borrowed from the cook; after you had played with your doll until you had imagined her everything from a beggar to a queen; and after you had talked back to the parrot, which lived next door, there was nothing else for you to do, and the back yard became a sort of prison—a place in which you lost interest, and yet a spot where you had to stay.

There are some older people who haven't forgotten those days made memorable by dolls and mud pies. These will know just how their own little boys or girls feel when shut up in an unattractive back yard.

Ward B. Edwards, of Utica, N. Y., has solved the back yard problem in a novel way, and to the entire satisfaction of his little daughter, Dorothy. His experience and planting scheme should prove profitable.

IT HAD A BRILLIANT OPENING

German women's congress in Berlin

THE German Women's Congress has opened under the presidency of Dr. Gertrud Baumer, a brilliant reception inaugurating it, says a Berlin special to the Monitor. Dr. Baumer, who, it is worthy of note, has sacrificed none of her feminine charm to her character of new woman, welcomed the guests, over 1000 in number. Among them were the home secretary, Dr. Delbruck; Dr. Lenz, rector of the Berlin University; Dr. Reicke, the second burgomaster, and many other prominent men and women. Frau Marie Stritt, one of the leaders of the women's movement, came from Dresden.

Dr. Delbruck greeted the guests in the

name of the imperial chancellor and the government, and Dr. Reicke expressed his pleasure at the ever increasing development of women in social work, while Dr. Lenz complimented in a humorous speech the women on their conquering march through the universities.

When the serious business began the large hall was crowded to the doors and interesting discussions took place on the subject of competition of men and women in the world's work and on the question of common instruction for boys and girls. Although it is officially a national congress, yet many of the speakers and listeners have come from other countries, and not the least interesting address was delivered by Miss Florence Keys, professor at Vassar College, U. S. A., who spoke warmly in favor of mixed classes. Overflow meetings are being held, and all the lectures are to be repeated once and possibly twice, so great is the public interest.

FLOOR POLISH

Where a floor is inlaid or polished and the polish has worn off, a good preparation for restoring it is one half pound of yellow wax, four ounces of oil of turpentine, one pint of linseed oil; cut the wax into bits and melt in something it can remain in (an old lard pail); add the linseed oil; remove from the fire when hot and when almost cool stir in the oil of turpentine, says the Minneapolis Tribune. When used, put a little on a woolen cloth and rub in, then rub with a dry cloth.

EARNING ONE'S LIVELIHOOD

Girls find pots of silver in the kitchen

ONE girl makes a splendid income from home-made doughnuts. Dusted with powdered sugar and packed carefully in boxes lined with paraffin paper they present a most attractive appearance, and all the grocers in the neighborhood are glad to pay her 15 cents a dozen for all she can supply. This girl, with the assistance of another girl, makes 250 doughnuts every morning, and her net profit is seven cents a dozen.

To another clever girl peanut butter is the open sesame to independence. She prepares it so carefully and puts it up so daintily that a business which she thought at first would be limited to her friends has grown steadily until now she is supplying a large food establishment and employs a woman to help her.

Veal loaf is the specialty of an energetic western girl, and when it became necessary for her to help her husband with the financial burden she arranged with a prominent grocer to sell veal loaf on commission. With a little extra time and labor she could make and cook the loaves while preparing the noonday meal, making some loaves small and some large, the large loaves to be sold in slices. Gradually the demand grew, until now, with the help of a woman employed on "veal loaf days," she is filling private orders as well as supplying several large grocery stores.

To one young society girl who was suddenly obliged to earn enough money to clothe herself it seemed as if every path to self-support was blocked by those uncompromising sentinels; Inefficiency and Lack of Training. But at

last by the clever use of two magic passwords—Good Taste and Originality—this delicately reared girl made her way into the business world and is now earning an average of \$7 a week by making the exquisite fuchsia and jalots which are so necessary for milady's toilet. The young woman always goes to the most exclusive shops for ideas, but is careful never to copy anything exactly. Naturally artistic, it is not difficult for her to originate new and exquisitely dainty designs. The remnant corner is indispensable to her success. Bits of real lace, delicate lawn, linen and chiffon, whose price by the yard would be prohibitive, are eagerly purchased by this little business woman. She does all her work by hand, and a bit of exquisite hand embroidery usually gives the finishing touch to the coveted trifles for which she finds such a ready sale. For her jalots she gets from \$1 to \$5 and the fuchsia sell from \$5 to \$25. / She sells her things on commission in the Needlework Art Stores and the Woman's Exchange, and she also has a number of private customers. As all the work is perfectly done and the materials are of the best she can demand high prices, and her profit is large, often from 200 to 300 per cent.—Ladies Home Journal.

There is always a question as to what to do with the outer stalks of a head of celery. Of course, they may be used for a soup or for creamed celery. Another tasty dish is fried celery. Cut the stalks in convenient lengths, dip in eggs and then in crumbs, and fry in deep fat like croquettes.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

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The T-Power Terraquascope is the "strongest" (largest magnification) of the Terraquascope series. For its power, it yields splendid, clear, bright views.

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Burnett's Vanilla

that will appeal to you. Its purity, its mellowness, its delicious flavor will tempt and satisfy the most particular and painstaking housewife.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
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What is Selling?

Selling is the climax of all business effort, the focal point of every business enterprise. It is the barometer of business conditions. It tells the story of general prosperity or dull trade, of success or failure, of growth or loss in business. Every department of life feels its effects.

So important a factor of modern business and social conditions certainly deserves careful watching and help. No matter how well made a commodity may be, no matter what the intrinsic worth of any article may be, if it cannot be sold in sufficient quantities it is a complete loss.

The demand for a great many commodities now on the market has been a matter of education. The public got along very well without them until it knew about them. When it was educated up to an appreciation of the service and advantage of the articles, it bought them and used them, and replaced them as occasion required.

Not so long ago face-to-face selling was the one method of selling goods. Today the way of the salesman is paved by general advertising. Advertising presents to the consumer the qualities and merits of the product offered, and this publicity on the part of manufacturers, coupled oftentimes with the advertising of dealers themselves, creates a new and growing demand; so that the real work of the salesman now is to keep up the personal touch between the manufacturer and the dealer.

THE POINT IS THAT ADVERTISING HAS HAD AND INCREASINGLY HAS A VERY TELLING EFFECT ON SELLING. In many ways, they are synonymous terms. Selling is the presentation of the merits of a product so that the prospective buyer will respond to the arguments offered in favor of the commodity. Good advertising does this very thing. It tells the story of the article offered in terse, truthful, and trenchant terms, and instead of talking to one person at a time it speaks to cities, sections, states, and the whole country. Advertising is intensive selling, although in many mediums the appeal is general and far-reaching.

Having created a demand for his product the manufacturer must have quality behind it, and he must maintain that quality in order to maintain his business. In creating a demand he must use the proper methods. The quickest and most direct method of engaging the attention of the buying public is through the high-grade daily newspapers. They appeal to good-living and well-to-do people—people who appreciate and demand quality in all their purchases. The Monitor carries advertising of only reliable and representative concerns. Those who read it know that they can depend upon whatever they see advertised in it, and this dependence of its readers and subscribers has earned for this newspaper the growing appreciation of many successful advertisers.

SELLING AND GOOD ADVERTISING GO HAND IN HAND. TODAY THE RIGHT KIND OF ADVERTISING IS THE BIGGEST FORCE BEHIND ALL SELLING.

SEALING SETS

A tiny brass dish, much like a chafing dish in shape, and fitted with an alcohol lamp, is for milady's use in preparing sealing wax for her letters and pack-

ages, says an exchange. To complete the set, there are 10 to 20 disks of sealing wax in various shades and colors so that the most fastidious may be pleased. The pastille of scented wax is dropped in the receptacle, the lamp lighted and in a moment the wax is ready for use.

LEADING FABRICS FOR SUMMER

Floral borders to be much in evidence

VOILE, or marquissette, whichever you choose to call it, is a leading fabric. And I will tell you a secret about it, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. In the house-furnishing departments of the shops there is a white material finer than scrim which closely resembles marquissette, and which has a border on each side of flowers, usually pink roses. It sells at from 25 to 35 cents a yard and is a yard wide. Why not make a frock out of it?

It can be built entirely of the fabric, or, better still, there can be a slim slip of white taffeta or messaline in this flowered marquissette draped over it in the new pannier fashion or in the new tunic that drops to a deep point at the back by means of wide folds placed on each side of the waist line, facing toward the center.

The bodice may be arranged in fichu fashion or surplice straight to the waist, back and front, with a deep guimpe and stock of shadow lace, and the taffeta slip off straight across the bust and fastened down the front with white crocheted buttons. The sleeves may be long or short, according to your preference. The former are fashionable, but the latter look better in bordered stuffs.

The floral borders on all this thin material that is copied after etamine are to be much in evidence on gowns if we are to judge by the hundreds of yards that are shown in the shops. And have you noticed the dominance of the Persian pattern again? It is used on various materials, not only voile and marquissette, but foulard and taffeta as well as muslin.

The newest muslins have a tiny medal-

lion in Persian colors in the shape of a palm leaf or a lozenge sprinkled all over the surface as sprigs and vines and polka dots were in the old days; these Persian muslins are shown by great houses and, therefore, they must be considered quite the thing in the world of clothes.

As for foulards, every one knows about their revival and the way in which they are advocated by every dressmaker to whom you go for a simple reduced frock for the midseason; but does every one know about the striped taffetas that are being offered as exclusive choices for early spring suits? They come in green and blue, in blue and black, and I think they are more attractive made into one-piece frocks than into skirts and jackets.

They are newer than foulard, although they will not be nearly so cool and comfortable for everyday wear when the hot weather comes. One such frock was most attractively handled last week, and was added to the outfit of a woman of many clothes who was going South. The skirt was slightly plaited at the belt, which enlarged the size of the waist but did not seem to add any appearance of width to the hem, possibly because the fabric was thin and clung to the figure, and, anyway, all these skirts are weighted at the sides and back to keep them from flaring out. There were flat velvet bows all the way down the front of the bodice and skirt, held by tiny cut-steel buckles.

The bodice was a jumper with deep armholes put over a guimpe of black chiffon over blue chiffon and white lace. There was fringe down the back of the sleeves and at the top of a girle of

News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

FARMING INSTRUCTOR FOR EVERY COUNTY IS PROPOSED IN ENGLAND

Council of Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture Adopt Report, but Seek Government Aid

SOME OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, under the presidency of Sir Luke White, M. P., met at the Surveyors Institution in order to consider a report dealing with the question of farm institutes. The report was presented by the agricultural education committee, the object being to reach as many farmers' sons as possible and they considered the best way of doing this was to have organizing and itinerant instructors in agriculture in each county whose chief duty would be to win the confidence of the farmer.

In moving the adoption of the report, Christopher Turner, chairman of the committee, said that by passing it the council would show the public that that important body of agriculturalists was anxious to support and further the development of education beneficial to agriculture. He wished to emphasize the fact that this development could be secured without laying further charge upon the local rates. The additional money required ought to come from the central authority, and they looked to the development fund of the county councils to provide it.

G. Wood Homer, Dorset, said he was instructed by his club to say that they would rather do without farm education altogether than have the rates further charged.

D. Coombes, Shaftesbury, said that in South Wilts they had yet to learn that farmers educated at such institutes could earn their living better than those who learned their farming in the old-fashioned way, and they were against any increase whatever in the burden of the rates, especially for such a fanciful thing as the education of their sons in theoretical colleges.

Charles Bathurst agreed with Mr. Coombes as to the inadequacy of the curriculum of the older agricultural colleges. But education was more progressive today, and farmers could not afford to appear to be taking up a reactionary attitude. Education was a national service, and the expense ought to be met out of the national funds. He proposed to add to the report the following words:

"We must at the same time emphasize the impossibility at present of making any scheme of agricultural education attractive to farmers while the government fails to treat education as a national service, with the result that an intolerable and steadily increasing burden is thrown upon the shoulders of the rural rate-payers."

The report as amended was adopted.

GREATER STUDY OF TIBET URGED FOR ENGLISHMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at Caxton hall, Sir Francis Younghusband, who led the Russian mission to Tibet in 1904, said that English people ought to know more of a nation whose borders were coterminous with those of the Indian empire.

Referring to the exile of the Dalai Lama, Sir Francis expressed the opinion that it was most desirable that he should return to Lhasa. The Tibetans looked up to him as their head, and his absence from the country only led to disorder.

While agreeing that it was desirable that the Chinese should always exercise an effective influence in the country, Sir Francis felt that this influence had recently been extended to a degree which was undesirable from the standpoint of British interests. He was also emphatic in his recommendation that there should be at Lhasa a British representative, since the absence of such an officer had already necessitated two expeditions into the country.

SIR GEORGE REID PRAISES WOMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir George Reid, in proposing the toast of "The Ladies" at the annual dinner of the Imperial Industries Club, said that the race would never have a brighter prospect than when the intellectual powers of women had an equal share in the general development, because the mothers of our race were always ready to make a sacrifice for the glory and prosperity of the state and the empire.

Col. Sir John E. Bingham spoke of the success the club had had in bringing the various peoples of the empire to a better understanding of one another and of their common imperial interests.

ASSIM BEY TELLS MORE ABOUT NEW TURKISH POLICIES

Minister for Foreign Affairs Goes Into Armenian Question—Says Freedom Is Permitted Under Constitution

HEADS WORK HARD

Many troublesome questions faced by the Turkish nation are touched upon in the following special interview with Assim Bey, minister for foreign affairs under the constitutional government. This is the last of a series of interviews which officials at the Sublime Porte granted to a representative of the European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The final interview of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor with his excellency Assim Bey, the minister for foreign affairs at the Sublime Porte, took place on the day the former left Constantinople, when his excellency generously placed his time at the disposal of the paper for a final talk.

Referring to the extraordinary mixture of races in the various states comprising the Turkish Empire, his excellency remarked: "In Anatolia alone you have Kurds and Armenians, the former being Muhammadan and the latter Christians."

"The Kurds are," he explained, "semi-nomads, living near the Persian border. They inhabit the mountainous districts, coming down to the plains in winter for fodder for the cattle they keep, and returning again to the mountains in the summer. These Kurds are, however, not of very much account, not good enough to be enlisted in the Turkish army. With a view possibly of being able to make use of them should the occasion have ever arisen in connection with Russia, Abdul Hamid formed a special Kurdish regiment which has since been disbanded. As regards the difficulties between the Kurds and the Armenians, it was never a question of religion, indeed, they had come so much in contact that they had many customs in common."

Armenian Question

With regard to the Armenian question generally, Assim Bey said: "It would be difficult for one to imagine what it means to suddenly introduce European institutions into partly civilized cities, such as are in Armenia. It is a most dangerous thing to do. There are already some schools started by the Armenians. On the other hand, some of the men have been taught in some of the European and American institutions, and they have returned to Kurdistan, imbued with ideas of liberty and freedom, for which there was no scope in their own country."

"The result was inevitable. They immediately grew dissatisfied, and some even came to Constantinople, where, however, they found the despotic regime of Abdul Hamid. These men then left for England or the United States, and perhaps became naturalized American citizens. Eventually, possibly, they returned to Kurdistan, where they suffered under the oppression of the ex-Sultan, not as Americans, but as revolutionists. Commencing as personal incidents their troubles grew until they obtained the proportions of political questions. In the meantime, Abdul Hamid endeavored to shield himself by declaring that the Armenians themselves had attacked the Kurds. So the situation developed until it became known as the Armenian question. Today, the Armenian question does not exist, as ever since the establishment of the constitution, they have all been granted equal rights."

"I do not mean," his excellency added, "that the question has been definitely settled. For instance, during these troubles, a number of Armenians fled to Russia, and their land was occupied by the Kurds. As soon as the constitution was proclaimed, the sons, in many cases, of the original owners returned to claim their property, which, in the meantime, had changed hands possibly more than once. The Armenians were, of course, welcomed back, but it will not be difficult for you to imagine the complications which arose in connection with these claims. These difficulties have very naturally caused some discontent, but until the claims have been proved, nothing can be done, and the discontent still exists. Brigandage and stealing by force is a common practice in these parts, and the suppression of this requires considerable force, much power, and, above all, money."

European Press Criticized

In the course of conversation, the question of the erroneous reports published by many of the European newspapers was again touched upon, and his excellency expressed his great regret at the existing condition of affairs, pointing out that those who wrote on the subject of the Ottoman empire and the Balkan peninsula evidently had not first thoroughly studied the question, nor had they obtained reliable information.

"There are," he pointed out, "correspondents of some of the great European newspapers who do not appear to try, or want to see things from any point of view but one of opposition to Ottoman interests."

"There is but one way," he added, "the way your paper has adopted, of going to headquarters, and finding out, from those responsible for the govern-



Street in Constantinople

ment of the country, exactly what is taking place, and I wish you could arrange to stay longer in Turkey. Owing to this ignorance a good deal has been published with regard to the magnificent way things are done in Bulgaria, and I will give you two instances to illustrate what I mean.

"First, improvements to the city of Sofia are carried out, but without regard to any one. That is to say, all houses that may be in the way are ruthlessly demolished. Here, in Constantinople, we are also improving the city with as little delay as possible, but we are doing our best to adequately compensate those whose houses or property we are compelled to acquire."

"Take, for instance, the widening and improvement of the street in Pera. Our work here has been delayed for a long time by the position of a church belonging to an order of monks. We have offered them ample compensation, and given them property elsewhere. They have accepted the offer, and established themselves there, building a church, but still they have not handed over the buildings we require to continue our municipal improvements. Nevertheless, we have not dealt with them in a high-handed manner."

"The second instance is the establishment of a tax of 10 francs on every book used for instructional purposes in the Bulgarian schools; that is, in the primary schools, for there are no secondary schools. Now we do not interfere in the schools; we merely claim the right to inspect them from time to time, but objection is raised even to this."

"The inspection you refer to is," it was asked, "in no way connected with the question of religion?"

"Not in any way," Assim Bey replied, "emphatically no! We demand the right of inspection merely to enable us to see that the children are taught correctly. Supposing, for instance, the children were being taught from maps showing Bulgaria extending right up to Constantinople! Surely we have a right to see that the teaching given is accurate."

Ministers Find Big Tasks

In the course of conversation we eventually came to the question of Pan-Islamism. Before discussing the question, reference was made to the feeling entertained by some people in Europe that the Turks, and perhaps especially the Turkish officials, made great promises but accomplished little. This was referred to, it was pointed out, owing to the fact that it was impossible not to recognize the extraordinary amount of work now being accomplished by the cabinet ministers.

"For weeks at a time I am practically prevented from seeing my wife and family," Assim Bey declared. "I come from the foreign office at 10 or 11 o'clock at night and am only able to dine about midnight, after which I continue to work until about 2 or 3, or even 4 o'clock in the morning. I then rise early in order to deal with the dossiers, and the many questions which are ready for me in the morning."

"I seldom," he added, "have as much as four hours sleep. No one knows the condition of chaos things were in when I took office; there was no trace of organization, the whole place was disorganized. It is a gigantic task to evolve some order out of the chaos."

It is impossible to question the patriotism of Assim Bey, a man of the highest intellectual attainment. If ever there was a statesman devoted to his country it is the present minister for foreign affairs. Day and night he works for the improvement of the condition of Turkey, in an incessant effort to destroy forever the traces of the iniquities of the past, and to enable the Ottoman government to take its stand among those governments of the world which are striving to enlighten and uplift the people they represent.

Returning to the question of Pan-



CONSTANTINOPLE WATER SELLER

Islamism, Assim Bey said: "You probably do not know that my wife is a Christian and that my son talks German, but is unable to speak his mother tongue. My family is respected throughout Islam, yet I am no fanatic. I will say quite plainly that the idea of Pan-Islamism is an impossibility. It could never be realized, nor could any endeavor to apply such an idea be fraught with anything but the greatest danger not only to Europe, but to the Turks themselves; indeed, to the whole world."

"You would be surprised," he continued, "if you knew how much we have done to prevent anything in the nature of united action by Muhammadans all over the world, and what trouble I took to prevent any general expression of indignation from this quarter in connection with the campaign in Tripoli. You doubtless know, for your king has some 70,000,000 of Muhammadan subjects that are as united as the Arabs in Tripoli against the action of Italy, but the idea of a general rising of these people is too awful to contemplate."

"Think of the appalling effect in India, in Algeria, in Arabia, to say nothing of other parts of the world. Such a disaster would throw civilization back centuries. Now it has been said that we have excited the Muhammadans against the Italians and against the attitude taken by the powers toward their action in Tripoli. We have, however, really done exactly what they say we have not done, and there is, of course, abundant proof of this."

Islamism Misunderstood
"Islamism is not," he declared, "generally understood. You see the question of nationality has to be considered in connection with this subject. But by nationality I do not mean what you would probably call nationality. To an Englishman the word implies that which is English; that which originates in England, or is confined by the English coast line. Now in speaking of Islamism the question of nationality, in the sense I have just referred to, does not enter. A man may be a Chinaman, an Indian, or an Englishman, but if he is a Muhammadan he is of our nationality."

The idea of Pan-Islamism implies the desire to convert all to Islam and it is maintained by some that we are secretly engaged in this work, and that we are gradually inculcating among the Muhammadans a feeling that they have no right

to submit to the rule of Christians. I repeat what I have already said, namely, that the whole idea is ridiculous, and I give you my word for it, we are not engaged in any such work at all. Besides, Turkey could not benefit by the propagation of such a doctrine. You need only glance at the map for a moment and you will see that all our shores are in your hands. Any attempt to cause difficulties in any British dependencies, or the dependencies or colonies of any other country, would simply incur the anger of those countries with disastrous results to Turkey. You see, then, that while the Ottoman is a Muhammadan by religion, the Muhammadan may belong politically to any form of government."

Ottoman Empire's Policy

It was then asked how, in view of what he had just said, the question of nationality applied to the states of which the Ottoman empire is composed.

"The countries or states referred to have become a portion of the Ottoman empire chiefly through conquest," Assim Bey replied. "All we demand is that these people shall be Ottoman, that is, that the official language of the country must be the Ottoman language. The language of the conqueror must be accepted just the same as the flag. As regards religion every Ottoman subject is absolutely free. As a matter of fact, it is contrary to the Muhammadan religion to attempt to convert others, and in connection with this I will tell you a story."

"When Zenbilli Ali Effendi was Sheikh-ul-Islam the then great Sultan Selim wished to compel those he conquered to become Muhammadans. The Sheikh-ul-Islam forbade him to do this, declaring that he could not change the religion or language of the people, since it was against the teaching of Muhammad. Here you have, then, this great man, the conqueror of Egypt, who feared no one, meekly yielding to the decree of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Sultan Selim was, as you perhaps know, the man whose troops refused to follow him in his advance into Persia. Having proceeded so far they declined to go further. 'Very well,' the Sultan declared, 'I will go alone!'"

"This Sheikh-ul-Islam was given the name of Zenbilli, which may be translated 'pocket' or 'pouch,' because he initiated the practice of lowering from his window a basket made of willow into which the people placed their complaints."

"It is evident, therefore, that it could not be the intention of the Ottoman government to denationalize the countries. As regards the question of religion, the people are perfectly free to adopt whatever form they like, and I will undertake to say that there is no church which is so free or so tolerant as the Muhammadan. With regard to the question of language, remember that the people of different states may speak whatever language they like. It is only the official language of the country that must be Ottoman."

War in Tripoli Discussed

Leaving the question of nationality, the conversation gradually drifted to the war in Tripoli.

"Among the reasons given for declaring war, it was affirmed," Assim Bey declared, "that we never gave Italians a fair chance in Tripoli, but always put difficulties in their way, thus preventing them from establishing and carrying on their trade and various undertakings in the country."

"But," he added, "I need hardly say that these accusations are false. The fact is that whenever a difficulty arose which could not be easily settled, we always proposed that the matter should be referred to The Hague. We were not afraid to submit to the fair judgment of that tribunal, but it was the Italians who would not agree to that proposal."

"It is also complained that Turkey has done nothing in Tripoli to develop the country, has built no railways and opened no banks, but the people who say this leave out of sight all the years the Young Turk party and the army were engaged in the bringing about of the deposition of Abdul Hamid. As long as he was Sultan it was impossible to do anything. The time which has elapsed since his removal is not long, and when it is realized in what a disgraceful condition the country was in at the time it is hardly surprising that we have not been able to do much to improve Tripoli. It is again the question of the man with the palace and only sufficient furniture for a few rooms, a simile which I have already used. Give us time and I have patience, and the furniture will be forthcoming. Besides, Italy is the very last country to say such things about Turkey. Go to Calabria, travel through the country, and see the squalor and misery. There is no water, there are no schools, and the place is in a disgraceful condition. Would it not be well for them to put their own house in order before interfering with us?"

In reply to a question as to whether it was not true that Turkey would never entertain the idea of ceding Tripoli to Italy, his excellency immediately replied, "Never, absolutely never!" Then turning to his desk he took a copy of the constitution and translated the first clause, which clearly sets forth that in no circumstances may the government be allowed to cede a portion of the Ottoman empire to any other country, in other words, the empire may not be cut up.

"And that is the constitution I have

sworn to uphold," Assim Bey declared. "We do not want to make conquests," he went on, "but we cannot remain passive and do nothing while others take our territory. No! we have nearly had enough of this!"

From Tripoli the conversation drifted to the letter which had been addressed to the Sultan and members of both houses of Parliament by certain Englishmen. Referring to the signatories of this document, the foreign minister said, speaking with great seriousness:

"Tell them I do not for a moment doubt their friendship and good will, but they do not know what is really occurring in this country. There is practically no one who realizes what has actually been accomplished during the last three years. We ministers are working as ministers have never worked before, and against appalling odds, for we have to contend with difficulties—social, racial, financial, national, imperial—of which no one seems to realize the magnitude. I would say, be patient; wait and see what we do, and then judge; but do take a logical view, and above all take into consideration the mentality of the people forming the Turkish Empire."

"Turkish affairs," he said in conclusion, "must be gauged with a Turkish measure, you cannot apply an English yard measure."

The time which Assim Bey had promised for this second interview had long been exhausted. He had, with the greatest courtesy, practically doubled the hour he had promised, and much more had been talked over than it was possible to reproduce in an interview. Our representative, therefore, took leave of him thanking him for the striking courtesy he had extended to The Christian Science Monitor, not only in devoting so much of his time in making matters clear to us, but in rendering it possible for us to see and converse with other members of the cabinet.

LIVERPOOL TO LEND ENGINEER

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The Liverpool city council acceded to the request of the secretary of state for India that the services of J. A. Brodie, the Liverpool city engineer, be lent to the government of India for a period not exceeding five months this year to advise them as to the laying out of the new capital of India at Delhi.

CHARMS OF FRANCE TO BE MADE KNOWN TO ENGLISH PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A general meeting of the Franco-British Travel Union, which was founded last summer, was held under the presidency of M. de Coppet, the French consul-general. A member of the new council of the union told a representative of the Standard that the union intends to aid its British members so substantially by information and introduction that a French tour will no longer be one of the last holiday tours undertaken by Englishmen.

"Too many people," he said, "use France merely as a country to traverse for the purpose of reaching Italy or Switzerland. Provincial France, however, emphatically deserves visits, and we believe that it is simply the lack of stimulus and custom that makes English people prefer to go to Paris or Nice instead. This stimulus we hope to be able to give by collecting practical information about the latest fares, etc., in all regions, by arranging for concessions in prices from theaters, etc., by establishing a travel library in London and by other means."

"On the other hand, French interest in England has to be similarly stimulated. We mean to make our people aware of the attractive differences which your scenery offers to a person accustomed to the plains, forests and mountains of the French provinces. The spirit of travel has developed very considerably in France recently, and there is now a very large class of Frenchmen who have the means to make such tours. Yet I imagine that you observe many more Americans visiting here than French."

BOSNIA GETS POLISH GOVERNOR

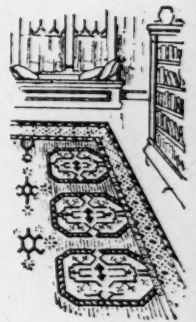
(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Emperor of Austria has appointed the president of the Austrian Polish party and former Austrian finance minister, Dr. Bilinski, to succeed Baron Burian as Austro-Hungarian finance minister and governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Dr. Bilinski is the first Polish governor of Bosnia. The appointment has given great pleasure to the Poles.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

James Darling who took title to the property at 39 East Dedham street recently has resold it to Agnes M. Cronon. It consists of a 3 1/2-story brick building near Harrison avenue, South End, and is assessed for \$3000. The 1000 square feet of land carries \$1800 of this amount.

Ida Winer has purchased a three-story brick house situated at 35 Emerald street, corner of Lucas street, South End, from Nathan H. Woolf. There is a ground area of 976 square feet taxed for \$2200 which is a part of the entire valuation of \$4000.

Sarah Eaves has purchased from Malcolm G. Richardson, deed being conveyed through Harold W. Brigham, the premises at 21 Leyland street, near Birge street, Dorchester. There is a well fronted brick house on 2251 square feet of land valued at \$6900 by the assessors, which includes \$900 on the land.

The frame house and 2924 square feet of land belonging to Robert H. Ford, located at 305 Norfolk street, Dorchester, has been sold to Hyman C. Bornstein. The assessed value is \$4600. There are 2924 square feet of land running through to the X. E. R. R. opposite Nelson street, which carries \$1000 of this amount.

George H. Drimond is the new owner of the frame house at 42 Wrentham street, near Bruce street, Dorchester. Included in the purchase is 3252 square feet of land. The entire property is taxed for \$3100, of which the land carries \$800. Mathew A. Divver conveyed the title.

Albert B. C. Horn and another have placed a deed on record from Charles Jenkins, transferring a parcel of vacant land fronting on Miner street near Beacon street, Back Bay, containing in all 349 square feet and assessed for \$8100.

James Fitzgibbons and wife have purchased from Mary M. Pierce a frame house in Charlestown situated at 47-49 Pleasant street, near Monument square, together with 2656 square feet of land, assessed for \$2700 and included in the total of \$4300 valuation.

The purchase of real estate bordering Ponkapog pond in the vicinity of Canton amounting to \$50,000 has started all sorts of rumors as to the exact use of the property by its purchasers. George Dickson of 53 State street, who engineered the deal for clients, said when asked about it: "There is nothing to be given out at present." Quite a number of persons in and about Boston have summer cottages and camps near this body of forested water, who will watch developments with interest.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
James Darling to Agnes M. Cronon, East Dedham st., w. s. \$1.
Jennie H. Gale to Nellie Holbrook, Myrtle st., q. s. \$1.
Conveyances Title Ins. Co., mtgee., to Ralph B. Rodgers, Briggs pl., d. s. \$1900.
Same to same, Myrtle st., d. s. \$10,000.
Otis Norcross et al., mtgee., to Ralph B. Rodgers, Myrtle st., d. s. \$10,000.
Same to same, Myrtle st., d. s. \$10,000.
Same to same, Myrtle st., d. s. \$10,000.
Nathan Ginsburg et al., mtgee., to Nathan Ginsburg et al., Rose st., d. s. \$400.
Harlow H. Rogers, mtgee., to Harlow H. Rogers, W. Brookline and Tremont sts., d. s. \$1000.
Nathan H. Woolf to Ida Winer, Emerald and Lucas sts., q. s. \$1.
Charles Jenkins to Albert B. C. Horn et al., Minor st., q. s. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Helen W. Edwards to Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust, Woodward st., q. s. \$1.
Molly Levine et al. to Benjamin Levine, Walnut park, d. s. \$1.
DORCHESTER
Mary C. Duff to Paul Koehler et ux., Alpha rd., q. s. \$1.
Robert H. Ford to Hyman C. Bornstein, Norfolk st. and N. E. R. R., q. s. \$1.
Thomas Casey, mtgee., to Thomas Casey, Hanover st. and Myrtle ave., d. s. \$10,000.
El Pittone to Bernard J. McCarron, Mill st., q. s. \$1.
Bernard J. McCarron to Fannie Pittone, Mill st., q. s. \$1.
El Pittone to Bernard J. McCarron, Capen st., q. s. \$1.
Bernard J. McCarron to Fannie Pittone, Capen st., q. s. \$1.
Louis A. Ginsburg, mtgee., to Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust, Ashmont st. and Louis ter., d. s. \$1.
Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust to John Edwards, Ashmont st. and Louis ter., d. s. \$1.
Henry B. Pembroke to Fred W. Wood, Ridge rd., q. s. \$1.
Fred W. Wood to Harry D. King et al., trs., Ridge rd., q. s. \$1.
Daniel J. Sullivan to Leo H. Leary, Edwin st., 2d fl., q. s. \$1.
Walter H. Gleason to John E. V. Hayden, Geneva ave. and Greeley st., 6 lots, q. s. \$1.
Malborn C. Richardson to Harold W. Brigham, Leyland st., q. s. \$1.
Harold W. Brigham to Sarah Eaves, Leyland st., q. s. \$1.
Clarence H. Waldman to Sarah Sigofsky, Balfour st., q. s. \$1.
J. Herbert Turner to Lilla M. Dixon, N. Munroe ter., q. s. \$1.
Matthew A. Divver to George H. Drimond, Wrentham st., q. s. \$1.
Samuel Carver to George H. Drimond, Greenhays st., q. s. \$1.
Alden E. Viles, mtgee., to Ellen A. Brennan, Pontine st., 2 lots, d. s. \$3640.

WEST ROXBURY

Mary Curley to Thomas M. Curley, Johnson st., 2 lots, w. s. \$1.
Abraham B. Gehman to Annie McMillen, Carroll st., 2 lots, q. s. \$1.
John W. Alden to J. Alfred Anderson, Iflyer rd., q. s. \$1.
Robert Paulkner to Julia A. Bowering, Hammett rd. and Stony Brook, q. s. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Mary M. Pierce to James Fitzgibbons et ux., Pleasant st., w. s. \$1.
Charles F. Powers et al. to Edith E. Powers et al., trs., Cambridge, Roland and Crafts sts., q. s. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Edwin C. Jenney et al. to John Dellolacano, Danvers ave., q. s. \$1.

CHELSEA

Samuel Prusky to Barret Greenfield et al., Orange st., w. s. \$1.
Barret Greenfield et al. to Sarah Cohen, same, w. s. \$1.
Max Feinstein to Chelsea Hebrew Institute Yaver, Chestnut st., q. s. \$1.
Same to same, Chestnut and Poplar sts., q. s. \$1.
Patrick McColgan to Alice E. Colson, sundry lots, q. s. \$1.
Alice E. Colson to Jane McColgan, sundry lots, q. s. \$1.

WINTHROP

Adelina D. Roberts to Edmund K. Baker,

Main and Wilshire sts., 2 lots, Wilshire st., 5 lots, q. s. \$1.
Thomas J. Phalen to Minnie E. Haynes, Ocean av., w. s. \$1.
Mary E. Buckley to Louise E. Lewis, Ware way, q. s. \$1.
Edmund K. Baker to Adelina D. Roberts, Main and Wilshire st., 2 lots, d. s. \$1.

REVERE

Barnabas Eldridge et al., trs., to Frank E. Eldridge et al., Harris st., d. s. \$1.
Barnabas Eldridge et al., trs., to Harry Alaxanian, Webster st., 2 lots, d. s. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, after or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Quincy Row, 2d ward 9; J. C. Melvin et al., 1st fl., alter storage.
Beacon st., 4th ward 11; Morton Perini; alter dwelling.
Boylston st., 4th ward 11; Joseph L. Klein; alter dwelling.
Boylston st., 4th ward 11; Park Square Trust; alter hotel.

ELECTRIFICATION BILL FOR ROADS ENTERING BOSTON IS INDORSED

(Continued from page one)

steam railroads running into Boston have been introduced in the Legislature for years but no legislative provisions for such improvements ever have been made.

On different occasions Charles S. Melvin, president of the New Haven railroad system, has told legislative committees that it was the intention of the New Haven to electrify in the metropolitan district sometime. When he became head of the Boston & Maine he said that that also applied to that road.

Mr. Jackson's draft of the bill as submitted to the committee is as follows: Section 1. All railroads of standard gauge now or hereafter entering Boston shall be equipped for electric operation within the limits of the so-called metropolitan district, in such parts and within such time as the board of railroad commissioners shall determine.

Section 2. Every railroad company whose railroad is of standard gauge which now enters Boston shall prepare plans for electrification of all or of one or more lines of its railroad within said district, and shall submit the same to the board of railroad commissioners on or before the third day of January, 1913. The board after a hearing, and such further investigation as it may deem necessary shall determine the extent to which and the time within which such line or lines shall be equipped for electric operation, and from time to time thereafter shall require the filing of further plans for the electrification of any part of a railroad of standard gauge located within said district, and not already electrically equipped or in process of equipment, and upon the filing of such plans shall determine the extent to which and the time within which a further work of electrification within said territory shall be prosecuted. The board may for good cause shown change the provisions of any order with reference to the time and manner in which the work of electrification shall be prosecuted, and whenever in its opinion the public interests require may wholly exempt any particular line or lines from electrification.

Recommendation of reference to the next General Court will be made by the railroads committee on the report of the railroad commission proposing that they be given authority to revise mileage and commutation rates.

The committee in executive session also has voted to report recommending reference to the next General Court on the petition of William S. McNary for the construction by the commonwealth of a freight and passenger railroad to connect the docks and railroad terminals.

Fitzhugh Accepts Situation

In reference to the proposed report of the legislative committee on railroads in favor of the electrification of railroads in metropolitan Boston, Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England Railroad Company, which is asking authority to extend its lines to Boston and Worcester, said that he could only reiterate what he had said before, that "we will do anything that the other railroads are asked to do."

Benefits Described

With reference to the benefit of electrification to Boston Representative Wolcott of the committee said today that he believed it would be a very good thing for the city. The bill as reported, he said, is practically the one previously submitted by him to the Legislature, but with the new provision that the work be completed by 1920. He said:

"It will not necessarily mean an increase in the fares in the long run, although at first they may be raised. That is governed by the railroads and the veto power of the railroad commission however."

"It will tend to increase the traffic and population of the suburbs."

"The only way that electrification will pay is by running trains at frequent intervals. A steam locomotive hauls all the cars that can be handled; an electric locomotive gives quick service with short trains and many of them."

"It will also increase valuation along the lines of the railroads by removing

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notices, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

*Principe di Piemonte, for Genoa March 14
*Hollig Olav, for Copenhagen March 14
*Batik, for Liverpool March 14
*La Provence, for Havre March 14
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg March 14
*Chemnitz, for Bremen March 14
*Columbia, for Glasgow March 14
*Princess Irene, for Gibraltar March 14
*Vaderland, for Antwerp March 14
*St. Louis, for Southampton March 14
*Olympic, for Southampton March 14
*Caroline, for Havre March 14
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam March 14
*Allice, for Algiers March 14
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa March 14
*Lusitania, for Liverpool March 14
*Roma, for Naples March 14
*Espagne, for Havre March 14
*Grand Waldersee, for Hamburg March 14
*Perugia, for Liverpool March 14
*Kursk, for Rotterdam March 14
*Beaufort, for Glasgow March 14
*George Washington, for Bremen March 14
*Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp March 14
*Philadelphia, for Southampton March 14
*Chicago, for Havre March 14
*Winifred, for London March 14
*Campania, for Rotterdam March 14
*Campania, for Liverpool March 14
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen March 14
*Celtic, for Liverpool March 14
*La Touraine, for Havre March 14
*Batavia, for Hamburg March 14
*Madonna, for Naples March 14
*Kronprinz, for London March 14
*Kronprinz, for Antwerp March 14
*Kronprinz, for Liverpool March 14
*Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar March 14
*Rochambeau, for Havre March 14
*Kais. Aug. Vic., for Hamburg March 14

Sailings from Boston

Scottian, for Glasgow March 14
*Canopic, for Medit. ports March 14
*Mogantic, for Liverpool March 14
*Ionian, for Glasgow March 14
*Laconia, for Liverpool March 14
*Majestic, for Liverpool March 14
*Lazio, for Mediterranean ports March 14
*Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg March 14
*Manitou, for Antwerp March 14
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports March 14
*Haverford, for Liverpool March 14
*Marquette, for Antwerp March 14
*Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg March 14

Sailings from Portland

Domino, for Liverpool March 14
*Lusitania, for London March 14
*Teutonic, for Liverpool March 14
*Lake Erie, for Glasgow March 14
*Albion, for Liverpool March 14
*Canada, for Liverpool March 14
*Royal Edward, for Bristol March 14
*Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool March 14
*Virginia, for Liverpool March 14
*Cassandra, for Glasgow March 14
*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool March 14
*Pomeranian, for London March 14
*Cornwall, for Liverpool March 14
*Lake Champlain, for Liverpool March 14
*Victorian, for Liverpool March 14

Sailings from Liverpool

Celtic, for New York March 14
*Lake Champlain, for St. John March 14
*Campania, for London March 14
*Canada, for Portland March 14
*Cymric, for Boston March 14
*Majestic, for Philadelphia March 14
*Empress of Britain, for St. John March 14
*Mauretania, for New York March 14
*Baltic, for New York March 14
*Lake Manitoba, for St. John March 14
*Dominion, for Portland March 14
*Lusitania, for New York March 14
*Sailings from London March 14
*Minnehah, for New York March 14
*Minneapola, for New York March 14
*Sailings from Southampton March 14
*Albania, for Portland March 14
*Minnetonka, for New York March 14

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 16

Mails for: Conveyed by— Mail closes— Supple-
Costa Rica, via Port Limon March 15, 9:00 a.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, Special for London, March 15, 9:00 a.m.
Africa, via Plymouth and Cherbourg March 15, 9:00 a.m.
Madeira, via New York and Pinaud March 15, 9:00 a.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax March 15, 9:00 a.m.
Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m., for other countries one hour earlier than time shown above.
Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily except Saturdays 5:30 p. m., also on Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:30 p. m.
St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m., March 17 and 21, and 7 p. m., March 18 and April 1.
Parcels post for Jamaica and Costa Rica close only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John.
Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John.
Mails for Cuba, daily addressed, close at this office Wednesday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday.
All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcels for mail to Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.
Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FOR WARDEN OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for: Conveyed by— Via— Mail closes at—
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Proteus, Seattle, Boston P. O., Honolulu, San Fran., Mar. 15, 6:00 p. m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Sado Maru, Seattle, Mar. 21, 6:00 p. m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Sado Maru, Seattle, Mar. 21, 6:00 p. m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Sado Maru, Seattle, Mar. 21, 6:00 p. m.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON OPENINGS

"The Rose Maid" is at the Colonial this week and next. March 25, "The Siren," with Donald Brian and Julia Sanderson.

Robert Edison comes to the Hollis March 25 in "The Indiscretion of Truth." Frank Cooper, an English actor of note will be in the cast.

Sam Bernard will be at the Majestic next Monday in "He Came From Milwaukee."

"Trilby" will be revived at the Castle Square next week.

Arnold Daly will give a novel matinee at the Plymouth March 19.

Fire which did \$5000 damage at 97 and 99 Summer street at noon today was the subject of a complaint from F. E. Cabot, secretary of the fire underwriters, who was present at the blaze, to Arthur G. Everett, building commissioner.

Cabot said there was not sufficient means of egress from the building. The building is directly across the street from Mr. Everett's office. Inspectors are investigating.

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President Grant, for New York

Kaiser W. der Grasse, for N. Y. New York, for New York March 16
St. Paul, for New York March 16
Prinz Friedr. Wilhelm, for N. Y. New York, for New York March 16
Olympic, for New York March 16
Ascania, for Portland March 16
America, for New York March 16
St. Louis, for New York March 16

Sailings from Glasgow

Caledonia, for New York March 16
Hesperian, for Boston March 16
Cameroun, for New York March 16
Scottian, for Portland March 16
Columbia, for New York March 16
Gramplan, for Boston March 16

Sailings from Hamburg

President Grant, for New York March 14
Pennsylvania, for New York March 14
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia March 14
America, for New York March 14
Koenig, for New York March 14
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York March 14
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York March 14
Neckar, for New York March 14

Sailings from Antwerp

Kronprinz, for New York March 16
Menominee, for Boston March 16
Finland, for New York March 16
Vaderland, for New York March 16
La Touraine, for New York March 16
Rochambeau, for New York March 16
Florida, for New York March 16
La Savona, for New York March 16
La Provence, for New York March 16
Niagara, for New York March 16

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York March 16
Rydam, for New York March 16
Verona, for New York March 16
Berlin, for New York March 16
Oceania, for New York March 16
Sannio, for Boston March 16
Laura, for New York March 16
Kaiser Franz Josef I., for N. Y. New York, for New York March 16
Saxonia, for New York March 16

Sailings from Copenhagen

C. F. Tietgen, for New York March 14
United States, for New York March 14
Manchuria, for Hongkong March 19
Honolulu, for Honolulu March 20
Chloro Maru, for Hongkong March 20
Sierra, for Honolulu March 20
Minnesota, for Hongkong March 16
Makura, for Sydney March 16
Proteus, for Hongkong March 16
Sado Maru, for Seattle March 16
Lucifer, for Manila March 16

Sailings from Tacoma

Proteus, for Hongkong March 19
Panama, for Tacoma March 19
Makura, for Sydney March 20
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco March 15
Chloro Maru, for Seattle March 15
Tamba Maru, for Seattle March 15
Sailings from Yokohama March 15
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco March 19
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma March 19
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco March 19
Kamakura Maru, for Seattle March 19
Nite, for San Francisco March 15
Lurline, for San Francisco March 15
Sierra, for San Francisco March 19
Mongolian, for San Francisco March 19
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco March 19
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco March 19

Sailings from Sydney

Maitai, for San Francisco March 31
Carries U. S. mail.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS READY TO RATIFY ACTION OF LEADERS

(Continued from page one)

cluded in the four of the American Woolen Company group, excepting the Arlington. In every case the increases promised were acceptable. Unless the Arlington agrees to the same schedule of increases given by the other mills, the strike will be directed solely against that plant. It is confidently expected that the agents of this mill will come to terms before the end of the week.

At 12:15 the strike committee adjourned its executive session, and announced that the strike at the Atlantic and Kunhardt mills which employs several thousand was off. Because of a few remaining differences between the owners and the striking operatives the strike at the Arlington, Pacific, Usowo, Everett and the International Paper Company mills was declared still on. The American Woolen Company group, which led in the increases of wages adopted by the strikers are the Wood, Washington, Ayer and Prospect mills. This leaves five out of 11 mills against which the strike is still directed.

The only picketing done today was at the Arlington, where about 8000 were in line. A troop of cavalry and several squads of regular and reserve police were on hand but there were no signs of disorder.

William Haywood, one of the leaders, speaking of the victory today, said:

"The increase of wages for Lawrence workers is only one of the benefits of the strike. To this must be added the increase of pay for over 500,000 other textile workers throughout New England, who have been directly benefited as a result of the Lawrence strike. It will mean an aggregate of from five to eight millions of dollars more to be distributed among ill paid textile workers every year. This is quite an achievement in itself. But the big thing which the strike accomplished has been the breaking down of religious and national prejudice, solidifying people of 27 nationalities, speaking 43 different dialects.

"The modification of the premium system removes a heavy burden from the shoulders of the workers and gives them an opportunity for the enjoyment of some of the benefits from the premiums which will be adjusted every two weeks. Another thing is the increase of pay for overtime, the chief benefit of which lies in the tendency to limit or abolish overtime which is the main object sought. Furthermore, there will be no discrimination.

"The power of organization will effect the release of Ettor and Giovannitti, as members of the organization will not continue their humdrum life in the mills while their fellow workers who gained so much for them are still in jail. "We will strike again if necessary to secure their release and on a much larger scale."

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO VISIT LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—Personal investigation of the conditions leading to the Lawrence strike is to be made by the House rules committee which is planning a trip to that city, according to a statement made today by W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, chairman of the labor committee.

"The committee plans to conclude its investigation of the alleged mistreatment of women and children by the Lawrence authorities by going to Lawrence," said Mr. Wilson today. "Then it will probably report a resolution of its own—neither mine nor Representative Berger's—for investigation of the 'woolen trust' and possibly the entire textile industry by a specially appointed committee. A separate committee to inquire into the outrageous features of the strike now probably will be deemed unnecessary."

DOCUMENTS LOST SAY WITNESSES IN SUGAR CASES

NEW YORK—District Attorney Wise failed Wednesday to elicit from witnesses in the American Sugar Refining Company cases any information concerning the whereabouts of some of the most-needed documentary evidence.

Scores of letters and records wanted to prove the charge that the defendants, John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas, George H. Frazier and Arthur Donner and Thomas B. Harned, conspired to secure control and close down the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, have disappeared, according to the evidence adduced both from the files of the American Sugar Refining Company and from those of individual defendants.

Charles R. Heike, whose conviction for underweighing frauds is now under appeal, will be called as a witness for the government, District Attorney Wise said Wednesday.

CENTRAL CLUB MAKES VISITS

Franklin Union and Wentworth Institute were visited by members of the Central Club Wednesday evening. The club left Jamaica Plain in a special car and went directly to the Franklin Union, where the party inspected the building. Members next visited the new buildings of Wentworth Institute. R. S. Barrows, president of the club, was in charge of the arrangements.

SHIPPING NEWS

Codfish continues to be caught in large numbers and the price of that fish dropped today to \$4.75 per hundredweight, a figure lower than any quotation since Dec. 11. Other fish was about the same as the quotations Wednesday. Fourteen fishing vessels arrived, most of them having large fares from off shore grounds.

The arrivals follow: Schooners Mary P. Goulard 140,000 pounds, the largest single fare brought in for months, Thomas S. Gorton 52,000, Rob Roy 60,000, Adeline 85,500, Georgia 44,000, James W. Parker 80,000, Slade Gorton 115,000, Azorian 2000, Emily Sears 11,000, Walter P. Goulard 72,400, Mary F. Curtis 119,000, str. Ivan 72,000, str. Ripple 55,000 and str. Spray which arrived too late to be reported. Dealers prices were: Market cod \$2.75 to \$3, haddock \$2.50 to \$4.25, steak pollock \$4.50, large hake \$5.25, medium hake \$2.75 and steak cusk \$3.50. The schooner Mary F. Curtis also brought in 500 pounds of halibut.

Late Wednesday afternoon the British steamer Gloria de Larrinaga went to her berth at National docks, East Boston. She brought the largest and most valuable cargo of wool and hides shipped here from Buenos Aires for over a year. In the holds of the Gloria de Larrinaga were 3500 tons of skins, hides and wool.

PREFERENTIAL BILL LIKELY TO BE HELD UP FOR ANOTHER DAY

Interest at the State House today is centered in the presidential preference primary contest now in the House of Representatives, where the bill was tied up late Wednesday by a motion to reconsider the vote for enactment.

Most of the items on Wednesday's record House calendar of 31 pages, the size of which was due to the avalanche of committee reports on the last day for filing, were passed by, so there is a big grist of routine business before the House again today, and it is expected to be late in the afternoon before the primary measure is reached. Hence it is not likely to go to the Senate before Friday.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

QUINCY

The Men's Club of the Washington Street Congregational church held its annual entertainment in the church on Wednesday evening. The three-act drama "Our Folks," by George M. Baker, was presented. In the cast were J. T. Melville, R. E. Estey, David Melville, C. H. Holmes, G. C. Russell, Mrs. W. F. Perry, Miss H. M. Leimond, Mrs. J. A. Melville, Mrs. C. Barrows and Miss M. Lorentsen.

The Adams and Cranch Parent-Teachers School Associations held a union meeting in the assembly hall of the Codrington school Wednesday evening. Superintendent of Schools George I. Aldrich of Brookline delivered an address on "School Problems of the Day." There was also a vocal duet by John E. Green and Mrs. J. H. Slade and piano solos by Mrs. Joseph Evans. At the close Mr. Aldrich, who was formerly superintendent of schools here, was tendered a reception.

ARLINGTON

Before a large audience, the Woman's Aid Association gave its first performance Wednesday night in the town hall. The second and last show will be held this evening. This committee is in charge of the whole affair: Mrs. Walter K. Hutchinson chairman, Mrs. Trueworthy White, Mrs. Theodore P. Harding, Mrs. Charles A. Keegan, Miss Lillian Payn-Sills, Mrs. Carl M. Kimbly, Mrs. Guy E. Sanger, Miss Alice W. Homer, Mrs. A. M. Wolcott, Mrs. George C. Tewksbury, Miss Edith Munch and Miss Rena Clifford. Among those taking part are the following: William O. Partridge, Jr., the coach; Miss Rose Boynton, monologues, and Miss Angela Morgan, poet and whistler. The performance is in the form of a vaudeville with more than 40 acts.

STONEHAM

Ralph H. Holman, Capt. Duncan M. Stewart of company H, sixth regiment, Charles A. Owen, Joseph W. Holden, Albert Buck and Representative Arthur N. Newhall, the Board of Trade committee on the new state armory, report that plans are being drawn and that in a few days the state armory commission will visit the town and view several proposed sites. The town will be asked to appropriate \$1500 towards the cost of the land.

An art exhibit which will include masterpieces by European and American artists, American scenery and famous portraits will be given in the high school hall this afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the public schools.

WAKEFIELD

Albert W. Flint, town treasurer, has been authorized to issue notes of the town for the following sums for town departments: Public schools \$67,731, poor department \$12,000, fire department \$10,500; payment of town notes and bonds \$50,933.30, payment of interest on town notes \$28,406.25, police department \$7000, town officers' salaries \$7965, town hall maintenance \$2625, selectmen's miscellaneous fund \$5000, state aid \$4000, soldiers' relief \$4000, military aid \$450, town library \$1028.70, park department \$1050, public reading room \$275, care of R. L. G. armory \$725, moth department \$5500, forest warden department \$300.

MIDDLEBORO

The March meeting of the Plymouth county neighborhood convention was held in the Rock Baptist church Wednesday with the following program: 10 a. m., Opening devotions; 10:30 a. m., "The Home, a Vital Factor in the Regeneration of the Community," (a) Physical Comforts, Kenelm Winslow; (b) An Intellectual Stimulus, Mrs. Mary W. Wilbur; (c) Religion Practical, the Rev. Aubrey C. Gilmore; 12 m., dinner. In the afternoon the Rev. C. A. Stenhouse was the speaker and he spoke on the "First Step in Bringing a Nation Back to God."

ROCKLAND

The board of selectmen has organized with James F. Anderson as chairman. The board has made the following appointments: Chief of police, M. E. Stewart; police officers, John T. Condon, G. H. Gardner, David J. Burke and Thomas F. Kendrick; fire police, Edward Baker; fire warden, John H. Burke; superintendent of gypsy moth work, Frank H. Shaw; sealer of weights and measures, Joshua S. Gray; measurer of wood and bark, Giles W. Howland.

LEXINGTON

Norman L. Peavey, worthy state inspector, made a visit to the local grange Wednesday evening in Historic hall. The first and second degrees were conferred on several candidates, and there was an interesting program in charge of the music committee comprising Henry C. Franks chairman, Mrs. Albert H. Burnham, the Misses Bertha E. Whitaker, Esther L. Reed, Louisa G. Teague, Mary W. Hamlin and Ethel M. Grafton.

CHELSEA

David M. Hudson, the new chief of the fire department, will recommend the purchase of two new auto machines, one for the Prattville district and the other for the Central fire station; more permanent men, one at least, for each fire station, to receive the same pay as the present men; that all fire boxes now opened with a key be made keyless boxes.

MELROSE

Oliver A. Roberts addressed the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire at its meeting Wednesday night in Odd Fellows hall on John Greenleaf Whittier and his poems. Selections from Whittier's works were read by members of the club.

MALDEN

In the Legislature, the committee on cities will recommend that all problems pertaining to charter revision for Malden be referred to the next General Court. The bill for the creation of a forestry department will be reported favorably. The bill for the creation of a public works department will be reported to the next General Court. On other petitions from Malden the petitioners will be given leave to withdraw.

At a meeting of the line and staff officers of the Boys Brigade held Wednesday evening it was voted to arrange for a field day at Brockton, April 19, and Col. Charles E. Garrison and Maj. L. D. Magee were elected to make all arrangements.

WALTHAM

The Waltham fish and game commission has received a consignment of 80,000 trout fry from the state hatchery at Sandwich and will place them in the streams in Waltham and vicinity.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., is to speak under the joint auspices of the Board of Trade and the Education Society in the assembly hall of the high school building this evening on the work of the proposed metropolitan planning commission.

BROCKTON

The Old Colony Post Noble Grands Association will hold its annual guest night in Canton hall on April 13. Grand lodge officers and officers of the Rebekah assembly will attend. The chairman of the committee of arrangements is Mrs. Mae Kellerman.

NEWTON

A movement has been started to clear the debt of \$5400 of Immanuel church. Twenty-seven hundred dollars has been subscribed, Mrs. George S. Harwood and G. Fred Harwood giving \$1000 each. The balance is expected to be pledged at the church services next Sunday.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual party of the New Jerusalem church was held last evening in the vestry. The committee in charge included Charles Capel, chairman; Louis Dyke, Edwin Keith, Arthur Benson, John Cary, F. Harlow, C. R. Smith, W. S. Prophet and P. C. Clarke.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The grammar schools in town will close tomorrow for a vacation of two weeks. The high school will close March 29 for one week, during which the senior class will make its trip to Washington.

WHITMAN

G. M. Southworth of this town has been chosen financial and recording secretary of the Teachers Amalgam Guild of the state. Mr. Southworth is principal of the Pope school of Somerville.

WINTHROP

Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau will be the speaker at the meeting of the Winthrop Woman's Club, Friday afternoon. The meeting will be in charge of the committee of state federation work.

HOLBROOK

The selectmen have reappointed Walter O. Crocker chief of police and George A. Nason, William West, Ernest L. Poole, Charles L. M. Moore, Charles W. Wilde and George B. Peterson police officers.

LYNN

The legislative committee on harbor and public lands visited Lynn harbor today to investigate the need for enlargement of the present anchorage basin.

SECRETARY KNOX AND PARTY SAIL FOR GUATEMALA

ACAUTULA, Salvador—P. C. Knox, secretary of state for the United States, left Salvador Wednesday. The secretary and his party sailed on the cruiser Maryland. Members of the Salvador cabinet, military officers and civilians accompanied the party from San Salvador to this port.

In saying farewell at the station President Arango himself presented Panama hats to Mr. Knox and the members of his family. He was in the best of humor and said:

"In Salvador there is a sentiment of admiration and affection for the great people of North America. The visit of Secretary Knox is considered here as a courtesy and a proof of the affection of the North American people for us."

SITE FOR TAFT STAND IN DOUBT

Mayor Fitzgerald will decide today where to have the stand placed for President Taft to review Monday's parade in South Boston. It was proposed to place it in Independence square but some desire it placed in front of the high school on G street.

At the historical exercises in the high school hall Sunday night, in addition to the oration by Felix W. McGee, Edward G. Lennon, a high school junior, will read a poem, and Francis X. Fitzpatrick, a senior, will give a declamation. There will be music by the municipal band and these soloists from the Boston Opera Company: Bernardo Olshanski, bass; Elzabe Gagneau, contralto; Marie Louise Martini, soprano; Raoul Romito, tenor; Frank Wallon, pianist.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

HOTELS—NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK

Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

MADERO PROMISES DECISIVE STEPS TO CRUSH REBELLION

MEXICO CITY—On behalf of President Madero it was announced at the palace today that following the action of the United States authorities in preparing to keep arms from the revolutionists a determined attempt will be made to crush the revolt.

The receipt by the President of messages from Thomas F. Ryan, and Speyer Brothers of New York announcing that they are prepared to advance cash to restore the army to a state of efficiency, has cheered the officials. With unlimited funds, and the influx of arms and ammunition from the United States checked, they say it will be only a short time when the rebel movement is stamped out.

Meanwhile agents of the government are tracing the finances of the insurgents. Already the connection with certain wealthy Mexicans has been established and is intimated when the government has its proofs complete some noted former adherents of Diaz will be charged with treason.

FRUIT GROWERS IN CONVENTION TO TALK TRADE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Fruit growers of Massachusetts are holding their eighteenth annual convention here. Members of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association met here Wednesday and resumed sessions today.

The visiting orchardists were welcomed to Worcester by Mayor O'Connell, who referred to his project of establishing a municipal market where a consumer may purchase supplies directly from the producers.

Samuel T. Maynard of Northboro acknowledged the greeting on behalf of the association.

At the opening of the afternoon session the following officers were elected for next year: Harold L. Frost of Arlington, president; F. C. Sears of Amherst, vice-president; F. Howard Brown of Marlboro, secretary-treasurer, and R. Ward Moore of Worcester, auditor.

Addresses were made by Dr. Burton N. Yates, R. J. Wilder, A. T. Henry of Wallingford, Conn., and Dr. H. H. Whetzel of Ithaca, N. Y.

HARVARD CLUB TO DISCUSS PLANS AT ANNUAL DINNER

Plans for the new club house of the Harvard Club of Boston will be the dominant subject of discussion at the fourth annual dinner of the club at the Hotel Somerset tonight. Maj. Henry L. Higginson '55, president of the club, will preside.

The speakers will be A. Lawrence Lowell '77, president of Harvard University; Frederick P. Fish '75, chairman of the state board of education; A. Minot Simons '90; Robert F. Herrick '90 and John Richardson, Jr., '08.

Pledges for half of the \$100,000 club house fund have already been received. It is hoped that the house may be started early this summer.

ANCIENTS TALK OF COMING TRIP

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company learned Wednesday night from the special committee arranging for the July trip to London that reservation of staterooms with the steamship company must be made within a few days. Consequently all those intending to take the trip must send in their names at once.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London, whose guests the Ancients will be for five days, have prepared an elaborate program for their enjoyment.

The plans were discussed at the reception and supper of the company.

Nearly 300 members attended the fourth in the series of talks. Lieut. Wilbur F. Adams presided in the absence of Col. Everett C. Benton.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS MEET

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the Essex Sunday School Union held their annual meeting Wednesday afternoon and evening in the parlors of the First Universalist church. These officers were elected: President, W. D. Dennis of Salem; vice-president, Frank C. Merrill of Peabody; secretary, Elizabeth T. Putnam of Lynn and treasurer, Robert E. Hill of Salem.

FOURTEEN EAST SIXTIETH ST.

A Quiet, Luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single and en Suite, rented furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.

EAGER & BABCOCK

HOTEL ARLINGTON, Michigan Ave., near 12th St. Large, comfortable, home comforts. O. 50. Monitor office.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 183. Light housekeeping allowed. Tel. WESTLAND AVE. 2—Hotel Westland—Suite 42, 2 rooms, connected or separate, third floor, elevator, kitchenette.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—315 GALT AVE., 3d apt.—Large, light room; large closet; private bath; 3 blocks Wilson station; one block lake; reasonable; gentleman; private family; ref. required. Phone Edgewater 208.

TO RENT—Fine room; modern conveniences; excellent locality, and strictly private; near Argyle station, Northwestern Elgin, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL south room, private house; min. from L. C. express. 1363 East 81st St. Phone Midway 118.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

WE CAN CARE for four couples who wish a home where cleanliness and the best home cooking are special features. 4508 Oakwood ave., Chicago. Phone Kenwood 1988.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Advertising Agency, 4330 Back Bay, Boston. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REAL ESTATE—DETROIT

\$6000 WAVERLY AVE. Eight-room brick veneer house, very nicely finished and decorated; elegant fixtures. Owned moving from city and very anxious to make quick sale.

O. F. HYDE CO. 303 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

GENTLEMAN'S FARM For sale or rent, 175 acres, beautifully located; near Catskills; large, old-fashioned colonial stone house, 21 rooms, two baths, steam heat, barns and outbuildings, garage, private dock, best anchorage on coast, ideal for yachtsman, can be purchased at a very low price.

O. F. HYDE CO. 303 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

OFFICES—CHICAGO

DESIRE TO RENT on or after April 1, to responsible party only, private office in thoroughly equipped and nicely furnished law suite in Marquette building. Good library, unlimited telephone and reasonable stenographic service. C. W. MOORE, present address, 1648 Marquette bldg., Chicago.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 340 Washington st., Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WESTLAND AVE. 45—Attractive rooms with board in a private family; second floor; c. h. water at bath. Tel. B. 4389-J.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatic. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681. Chicago.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands. Album of Piano Studies.

'Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand Instruction in all music branches.

Advertisements Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

FINANCIAL

A FINANCIAL MAN wanted by a manufacturing company doing business past 8 years; increased business makes it necessary to have good treasurer with \$15,000 to \$20,000; salary \$2000; company has always paid big dividends; will stand closest investigation. JAMES HESSELL, Secretary, First National Bank Building, Denver, Col.

A PARTY OWNING A LARGE interest in several three-masted schooners will sell a few shares in each. Paying large dividends. Address R. N. NEWCOMBE, 160 State street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY, free, a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mill st.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY—TO LET, modern house; handy to electric and steam; chance for garden and lawn. R. CLAPP, Welles Hills.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENT of 7 large, sunny rooms, bath, heat, continuous hot water. Fine location; will rent fully furnished to responsible party on favorable terms. J. EDWARD KIRKER, Village sq., Brookline. Tel. 3131.

ROOMS

Large, sunny room to let, in private family; two adults; board if desired; home comforts. O. 50. Monitor office.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 183. Light housekeeping allowed. Tel.

WESTLAND AVE. 2—Hotel Westland—Suite 42, 2 rooms, connected or separate, third floor, elevator, kitchenette.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—315 GALT AVE., 3d apt.—Large, light room; large closet; private bath; 3 blocks Wilson station; one block lake; reasonable; gentleman; private family; ref. required. Phone Edgewater 208.

TO RENT—Fine room; modern conveniences; excellent locality, and strictly private; near Argyle station, Northwestern Elgin, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL south room, private house; min. from L. C. express. 1363 East 81st St. Phone Midway 118.

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WE CAN CARE for four couples who wish a home where cleanliness and the best home cooking are special features. 4508 Oakwood ave., Chicago. Phone Kenwood 1988.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Advertising Agency, 4330 Back Bay, Boston. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

PIANOS

Chickering

PLAYER PIANOS

We have a number of Chickering and other makes of Player Pianos which have just been placed on sale. Some of these are but little shopped, having been used as demonstrating instruments, others have been in regular use for a short time, and others have come in exchange in part payment for the CHICKERING PLEXOTONE PLAYER PIANO. All are in perfect playing condition and are offered at substantial reductions from the prices of new players. Terms arranged to suit purchasers. Correspondence invited.

Chickering Warerooms

701 TREMONT STREET, COR. NORTHAMPTON STREET.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD 700 PINE ST.

Trade Mark Registered Dec. 5, 1905, U. S. Patent Office. ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED by experienced teacher as governess for summer months; English, German and music; best references. L. 2, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Attorney and Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

MARTIN & SHERLOCK, LAWYERS, 343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. HERMAN E. KAHN, 138 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 2806.

DR. D. V. BOWER, Suite 1450, People's Gas Building, Telephone Central 4874, CHICAGO.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT, 1006 Massillon Temple, Phone Central 5801, CHICAGO.

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN colored, 22, wants position of any kind; summer work preferred. B. L. SMITH, 2341 E. 9th st., Cleveland, O. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Young woman wishes position in private family in Milwaukee to do general housework. MISS STILWELL, care Mrs. M. C. Plack, Elkhart, Ind. 20

ATTENDANT—Practical, desires position to care for elderly person or child. MRS. M. L. D. HARTMAN, 506 Center st., Chicago. 19

ATTENDANT—Practical, good reader; no objection to traveling. MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, 4355 St. Lawrence ave., Chicago. 16

ATTENDANT (practical) wishes employment, or will do any kind of day work; good reader; mother's helper. E. JOHNSON, 2257 E. 43rd st., Cleveland, O. 16

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) and cashier, 8 years' experience, wishes position; salary \$15. FRANK T. HARRIS, 4921 Calumet ave., Chicago. 20

BOOKKEEPER wishes position; references; secondarily for light housekeeping. MURPHY, 319 Michigan ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. 16

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY wishes position in any city, or traveling as maid or companion; best references. MISS BELLE WRIGHT, Y. W. C. A., Kansas City, Mo. 20

CLERICAL—Refined, experienced business woman; bookkeeping, correspondence, cashier, secretary or manager; will accept any salary; references. ANNE A. HALL, 1057 E. 47th st., Chicago. 16

CLERK, position desired in office; mail order and filing experience; beginner. MRS. MARY E. COLBY, 610 E. 1st st., East, Oskaloosa, Ia. 16

DIALECT READER—Young lady would like position on road. ANNA O'CONNOR, 6021 Madison ave., Chicago. 14

GENERAL OFFICE WORK, bookkeeping, etc.; can operate the typewriter; have also solicited and done some collecting. EMMA WYMAN, 430 S. Scoville ave., Oak Park, Ill. 14

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL, 17, neat and competent, wishes position for afternoons; office clerk or light housework. DARLE JOHNSON, 2257 E. 43rd st., Cleveland, O. 16

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman (30) wishes position in refined home; cook, neat housekeeper. MRS. EDITH FORD, 28, Columbia Heights, Minneapolis, Minn. 16

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman of refinement (35) wishes position; take full charge; manage economically; references exchanged. Tel. Normal 1015. Mrs. B. F. AYERS, 8708 Lowe ave., Chicago. 20

HOME-MANAGER—Capable middle-aged gentlewoman, wishes position as house manager or matron; institution or private home; thoroughly understands children. EMMA E. TALBOT, Evanston, Ill. 16

HOUSEWORK wanted by the hour in Campden or Urbana by married woman; no children. MRS. ALBERT WIKLE, 801 W. Springfield ave., Urbana, Ill. 16

LADY—wants employment; will do general work or sewing; colored, Mrs. ROBERT HORTON, 1818 So. Dearborn st., Chicago. 16

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants employment; will do sewing; work on North Side. EMMA E. TALBOT, Evanston, Ill. 16

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR wanted in South Boston; \$15-\$18 call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTERS wanted; steady work; \$15-\$18 call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTO TOP TRIMMERS wanted. Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

BAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced and competent to take charge of our bakery. **GOLD LUNCH CO.**, 20 Summer st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted in Everett, building and straightening beams. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, experienced on custom work, wanted in Chelsea. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted on wagon work in Somerville; \$17. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOAT BUILDERS—Only first class workmen on small boats desired. **W. H. LAWLEY & SON CORP.**, Neponset, Mass.

BOY wanted, Protestant, high school graduate, with some knowledge of stenography, to help in bookkeeping. Apply to **JAMES S. BENT**, 117 First st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER for large retail house in city; only man that can furnish all references need apply. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., room 15, Hartford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take charge of office of construction company; knowledge of this line of business preferred; Protestant desired. Give full experience. Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced accountant with manufacturing business; position pays \$18; located in suburban town. Apply at Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

BOYS (25) wanted for errands, office and apprentices; \$4-\$8; must have references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOYS—Good opportunity for boys who want to learn a wholesale dry goods business; we have a few openings for boys who are willing to start on small salary and work their way up in business. Apply to those who are in earnest need apply. **WALKER-STETSON COMPANY**, Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston.

BRASS MOULDERS wanted. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

BRICKLAYERS wanted in city, day work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE woodworker and wheelwright, must be first class and temperate; good pay and good, permanent job for the right man. **CLYDE**, 22 Bedford st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER, **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted, all-round man, letter, printer, painter, etc. at home, Sunday or telephone Monday. **ALBERT E. GRASSIE**, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

CEMENTER wanted on double texture railroads, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK wanted in Everett; American preferred; good figure; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORADO MAN and wife wanted to assist cook and do kitchen work; man to do chores inside and out; willing to work; reliable, clean, good natured, total abstinent. \$40 per month, with room and board. **FROST & SON**, 12 State st., Marblehead, Mass.

CORRECTION (brass) wanted in Lynn, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTER—Assistant on shirt waists; good opportunity. **STANDARD MFG. CO.**, 17 Bedford st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER, **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

DIE SETTER in Lynn; \$275 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DIAMONDS on punches and dies; highest wages paid for first class men. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., room 15, Hartford, Conn.

DIESETTERS wanted in Lynn; 25-27c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRESSER TENDER, first class, wanted at once; also women weaver and spinner. **GRAT FALLEN TOOLEY CO.**, 500 Northworth, N. H.

ELECTRICIANS wanted to operate switchboard. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

ENGINEER, capable taking charge of large plant, **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

HIRING Boy wanted; best of references required. **B. F. MACY**, 404 Boylston st., Boston.

FARMER—A married man wanted who understands general farming; must be able to learn the poultry business; good wages and house rent. **CHAS. A. DILLINGHAM**, 10 E. B. No. 8, Boston.

FARM HANDS and **MILKERS** wanted; \$18-\$25 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN (3rd class) wanted. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

FIREMAN (1st or 2nd class) wanted in East Boston hotel; \$30 month, bd. and rm. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN wanted in machine shop in Delaware; pay no object. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOREPART TRIMMERS wanted on men's McKay shoes. **STOVER & BEAN CO.**, Hood bldg., Lowell, Mass.

GUM OPERATOR—Wanted in South Boston shoe factory; \$8-\$11. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GLAZIER wanted, first class; give full experience. Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

HORSESHOER and jobber, thoroughly experienced; good position to right man. Apply by letter only. **W. H. LUNCH**, Danbury Carriage Co., Danbury, Conn.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINE BLACKSMITH; only first class need apply; permanent position with good wages. **N. E. ENG. AGENCY**, 904 Main st., room 15, Hartford, Conn.

MACHINISTS, **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

MACHINISTS, first class, all-round men; \$3-\$25 for 9 hours to good men. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., room 15, Hartford, Conn.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN with executive ability, for Delaware. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN wanted for care of office; must have reliable address and good references; must be able to handle middle age; prefer native of Vermont. Inquire for **MR. ROBINSON**, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

MAN wanted in greenhouse; one experienced in growing plants for retail trade. Apply at **NORTH ST. GREENHOUSE**, 90 North St., Salem, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, Protestants, to work on farm and around hotel. Apply or write enclosing stamp for reply to **MR. PROCTOR**, Jackson, N. H.

MAN AND WIFE for farm. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE, experienced in general housework, some washing, small family, work or housework must be good. **GILMORE**, Waban, Mass. Tel. or write.

MAN wanted to work on milk wagon in N. H. by CITY EMP. OFFICE, 93 Central st., Boston, or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted about April 1st, to take care of house, garden, and kitchen gardening, poultry and general chores about small suburban place; no board or housework; must be good and attend to general indoor duties; room and board in house; cleanliness, order and total honesty. **H. W. HAYES**, 14 Tremont st., Boston.

MASON (bricklayer) wanted in city; \$25-\$40 month. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL FINISHERS, metal, brass, copper, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL SPINNERS wanted in Lynn, aluminum, brass and copper; piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL HANDS 24c hour to good men; steady work. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., room 15, Hartford, Conn.

OFFICE CLERKS, young men with mfg. office experience. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., room 15, Hartford, Conn.

OPERATORS, Jones-Lamson, for large mfg. concern in Syracuse, N. Y. Stamps for reply. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

OPERATORS, experienced, wanted on ironing, for **STANDARD MFG. CO.**, 17 Bedford st., Boston.

PATTERN MAKERS, metal, stamps for reply. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

PATTERN MAKERS, wood, stamps for reply. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

PHOTO RETOUCHERS wanted; one first and one second class; designer and letterer. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

PIANO sounding-board maker wanted; first class man; steady work, good pay. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

PLUMBER and **GAS FITTER**—First class worker, steady work all year for right man. **W. H. HARRIS**, 35 Prince st., Boston.

PIESMEN ON RUBBER GOODS wanted; one experienced; one **WILKIE RUBBER MFG. CO.**, 100 Commercial st., Boston.

PRINTERS, all-round, wanted for boys school; must have pleasant temperament, patience and good character. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY wanted, with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping, to take charge of office. Give full information. Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

RESTAURANT MANAGER wanted; good position for a thoroughly experienced, competent and reliable man. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

RUSTIC LEATHER REPAIRER wanted, \$10 per month, with room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, auto supplies; \$30 week and commission. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted in Ohio, plumber's supplies; \$10 and commission. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, man wanted for fruit department; must have some knowledge of the business and come well recommended. **MANHATTAN MARKET CO.**, 604 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SECOND HAND wanted in cloth room (room mill). **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

SHIP CHINE ADJUSTER, **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

SHIP DRAUGHTSMEN—Permanent position, \$100 month, with room and board. Apply only, stating age, experience, salary expected. Address **ALBENA BOATWORKS COMPANY**, 41 Columbus ave., Boston; tel. 2-1000.

SHIP PAINTER wanted in Chelsea. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

SHIP WORKERS wanted; a good solid sort of work. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

SPINNERS wanted, two good steady spinners on men's McKay shoes. **STOVER & BEAN CO.**, Hood bldg., Lowell, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER for large mfg. concern, located in Woburn, Conn. Stamps for reply. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young; \$65-\$75 month. Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be rapid and accurate, able to take continuous dictation for 2 or 3 hours. Apply at 14 Tremont st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, male, somewhat familiar with automobile business, wanted on object. Apply **ALBENA BOATWORKS COMPANY**, 41 Columbus ave., Boston; tel. 2-1000.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TOOLMAKERS wanted. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

TOOL MAKERS, high-grade work, in Lynn, 30-32c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TRELLIS PAINTERS wanted; experienced. **PAZOLY & McINTYRE**, 65 Boylston st., Brookline, Mass.

WEAVERS (fancy woolsens), piece work. **North Billerica**, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WEAVER wanted (fancy woolsens) in North Billerica. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WHEELWRIGHT (body maker) in South End; \$15-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS (2) wanted. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

WOOD TURNER wanted. **LEWIS EMP. AGENCY**, 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

WOOD WORKER wanted on wagon work in N. H. by CITY EMP. OFFICE, 93 Central st., Boston, or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

YOUNG MEN wanted to work in wood-working factory. A. MERRIAM CO., South Boston, Mass. Phone Milton 103-8.

YOUNG MEN to learn the motor cycle and automobile business; small pay; **WALSH & MOTOR CO.**, 22 Stanhope st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN to learn the motor cycle and automobile business; small pay; **WALSH & MOTOR CO.**, 22 Stanhope st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN to learn the motor cycle and automobile business; small pay; **WALSH & MOTOR CO.**, 22 Stanhope st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EMBROIDERERS wanted, experienced hands only; bring sample; good pay. **W. H. HARRIS**, 35 Prince st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS (30) wanted in Greater Boston; \$3-\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRLS wanted in all parts of town; \$4 to \$7 week. **EMP. AGENCY**, 209 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; good wages; \$1 week; references required. **EMP. AGENCY**, 209 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, Protestant, for small family; must be fond of children; willing to stand with and experience. **MRS. T. A. STEVENS**, 12 Hillside, Mass. Tel. 1874-Vevey.

GENERAL MAID, Attleboro, 2 in family; some thoroughness; \$12 per week. **MRS. PRESTON'S EMP. OFFICE**, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID or cook for city; \$12 per week. **MRS. PRESTON'S EMP. OFFICE**, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID for 3 in family; Hingham, Mass. **MRS. PRESTON'S EMP. OFFICE**, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID wanted in family of 20; Arlington; will take middle-aged, if capable; \$5 week; Protestant. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAIDS—Two wanted in Winchester; 1 in family; \$5 week; good homes. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted in Brookline; 2 in family; \$5 week; good homes. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wanted for boarding house in Cambridge; \$5 week. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL wanted (16-17), neat and of good address, with experience to work on candy counter. **D. QUIMBY & CO.**, 79 Fort St., Boston.

HEAD WAITRESS for institution; \$20 month. **MRS. PRESTON'S EMP. OFFICE**, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL for light housework and some care of two children; good place for young girl; good wages. **MRS. H. F. TONSON**, 35 Prospect st., Melrose, Mass.

HELPS HALL GIRL, in South End hotel; \$14 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), or write enclosing stamp for reply to 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEGIRL wanted, first-class English. **EMP. AGENCY**, 209 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2904-W.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT—Middle-aged woman wanted for light household duties in small family; comfortable home, with wages \$15 per month. **W. A. LOCKE**, 10 Valley st., Manchester, N. H.

HOUSEMAIDS for private families in Greater Boston; \$2-\$3 weekly; all between 2

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MACHINE BLACKSMITH, with trip or drop hammer, ready to work, age 38, married, good ref., \$3.25 per day, 6000, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST, all-round, used to close, accurate and complicated machinery 10 years' experience, desires position in Boston or vicinity, CHAS. A. DUDLEY, 242 Union st., Lynn, Mass. 20

MAN, 44, reliable, wants position as house to house canvasser, or investment of money is not required, GEO. A. DUDLEY, 555 Lynn st., Malden, Mass. 20

MAN AND WIFE (colored) would like work in private family; write or call evenings, C. H. BEHNARD, 20 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desires position together; cook and butler or general EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 20

MAN, willing to do general work, wants position, JOHN M. RICHMOND, 72 Wells ave., Dorchester, Mass. 20

MARRIED COUPLE want situation; man understands care of automobile, horses, garden, lawn, etc.; woman, experienced laundress; have good references, WILLIAM MORAN, 10 Lawrence st., Boston, 16

MARRIED MAN wants work at anything; experienced in various lines, and good reference, T. SCRAGGS, 506 E. Merrimac st., Lowell, Mass. 18

MEAT CUTTER wants permanent position, will go anywhere, ROBERT A. LOWELL, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

NIGHT WATCHMAN, married, wishes position, GEORGE LOUIS SURRY, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typewriting, filing, billing and correspondence, (residence references), 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

OFFICE WORKER wanted by young man; pen, typewriter; experienced, and best reference, J. M. WITTENBERG, 18 Charles st., Boston. 20

OFFICE CLERK and tracer for architectural draftsman, 20 position, NEW, \$9.50; mention 6905, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

PACKER, young man, 25, wants position; experienced, JOHN SNOW, 44 Carver st., Boston. 20

PAINTER wants work, ceilings or furniture polishing; has some brushes, Address THOMAS CALLAHAN, 14 Fayette st., Boston. 20

PAINTER, capable taking charge, wants position, mention 1687, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 268. 20

PAINTER, good mechanic, desires work, H. BROWN, 20 Garden st., Boston. 20

PASTRY COOK, desires hotel work, fees and desserts, wishes position, JOSEPH BAKER, 344 Tremont st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

PLUMBER (steam and hot-water fitter) low pressure, residence Attleboro, age 30, married; good references, will go anywhere; \$3.50 per day, mention 6905, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

PORTER, colored man, wishes position; good references, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

PORTER, colored man, wishes position; good references, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

PORTER—Elevator man and janitor (colored) wishes position, ARTHUR MILLER, 43 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

PORTER—Colored man wishes position as store porter or janitor or all-round man on gentleman's family; able to take care of low pressure boilers; references, JOHN MORRIS, 51 Norway st., suite 3, Boston. 20

POSITION wanted in wholesale house by young man (24); opportunity to learn the business, best references, L. CLARENCE STAPLES, Glen rd., Wellesley Farms, Mass. 20

POSITION with opportunity for advancement, wants position, 17 years' bank experience, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SALESMASTER or BOATMAN desires position, 25 years' experience, good pilot from New York to Mt. Desert; best references, B. F. LUCE, 139 Paradise rd., Swampscott, Mass. 20

SAILOR (Cambridge), 24, awaits an offer; mention 6897, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SALESMAN, secretary, residence Cambridge, aged 32, speaks German, French, English, Italian, Spanish, good references; \$12-15; mention 6872, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SALESMAN would like to act as sales agent and distributor for firm or manufacturer in middle West, Cleveland, St. Louis or Detroit, EDWARD A. MARSH, 7 High st., Chelsea, Mass. 20

SALESMAN, conscientious worker, 10 years' experience, desires position, preferred; age 38; references, E. C. CLARKE, 21, Boston. 20

SALESMAN (traveling) position wanted by experienced man in New England; salary references; not afraid of work, W. D. KENTON, 1000 pk., Boston (Roxbury Station). 20

SECRETARY—Young Protestant Scotchman wants position as private secretary to gentleman; capable, efficient, experienced, ARTHUR G. INNES, care Eagle 142, Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SECTION HAND wants position in wood mill, mention 1684, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 268. 20

SHIPPER, janitor, sign or show card painter (residence Charlestown, 50, married), 10-12; reliable, good references, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SHIPPER—Position wanted by experienced traffic man; can handle mail, express and produce results; temperate; best references, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SHIPPER—Rower as shipper or superintendent of a building wanted; 14 years' experience, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SIGN OR SHOWCARD WRITER, residence Charlestown, 25, married; mention 6802, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

SILVER POLISHER, experienced, wants position; first class references, STERLING BAGBY, 145 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston. 20

SORTER of sole leather, shoe shop experience (residence Stoneham, 34, married); good references, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

STENOGRAPHER & BOOKKEEPER, residence Dorchester, age 22, A-1 references, good penman, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER, American young man, 2 years' office experience, rapid and accurate, Remington, typewriter, STANLEY W. LANE, 20 Mt. Vernon st., Somerville, Mass. 20

STEWART small club or yacht; English; middle-aged; personally recommended; CHARLES ROGERS, 8 Vendell st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

STUDENT (Japanese) desires work of any kind in quiet, respectable and honest and willing; best references; wages no object, J. S. AHRN, 15 Ellery st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

TRAVELING SALESMAN wishes position; long experience; prefer established trade to be increased by hard work; fair salary; mention 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

TOOL SHARPENER AND JOINER, 1st class, 25 years' experience, capable of taking full charge; best references, MRS. A. BENSON, Emp. Office, 80 Pleasant st., Boston. 20

TUTOR in English, German and Latin wants position to instruct advanced pupils and beginners, PAUL GIRARD HUNT, 51 Malcolm st., Boston, Tel. 268. 20

TRACER (arch. draftsman), residence Roxbury, age 20; \$9.50; mention 6905, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

TYPEWRITER or clerical work wanted by an experienced stenographer and typewriter, WM. COAKLEY 115 G st., South Boston, Mass. 20

VALET—Position wanted by young man as valet, experienced, MRS. A. BENSON, Emp. Office, 80 Pleasant st., Boston. 20

WORKING FARM FOREMAN wants permanent position, in private family, with stock of all kinds, market gardening and all round farming; American; strictly reliable; mention 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

WORKING FARM FOREMAN and gardener, 20 years' experience, desires position on private estate; thoroughly understands the care of live stock; best references, NEWTON, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position; city or office work, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

YOUNG MAN, 19, Protestant, wants employment of any kind, E. A. LAPHAM, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced in heating and making room, wants position, mention 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

YOUNG MAN, 20, wants employment driving car or single team; city or country, RALPH A. HILL, 33 North ave., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

YOUNG MAN (colored) wants work as porter, in or out of town; wages \$8 per week, BELTON BENSON, 367 Northampton, Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

YOUNG MAN (21), good habits, wants anything to do; would like to learn trade, JACK J. O'BRIEN, 1 Humannan pl., Boston. 20

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with artist; has talent for drawing and is willing to work, DAVID LUTWY, 5 Alland st., Boston. 20

YOUNG MAN wishes position in architecture or engineering, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

YOUNG MAN wishes position with a good firm, where earnest work is appreciated and advancement follows, JOHN M. STARR, 62 Park st., Boston. 20

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes a position, willing to work, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

YOUNG MAN (23), high school education, would like outside position of any kind, JOHN D. MORRIS, 51 Norway st., suite 3, Boston. 20

YOUNG MAN wants position as chauffeur or repair man, strictly temperate, NILES, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN, able to speak, read and write Italian, English, Portuguese and Spanish, desires position as interpreter or foreman with contractor of outside laborer, Address S. AMOROSO, 5 North st., Boston. 20

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' experience in manufacturing end of furniture business, desires position as salesman, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION, ATTENDANT—Woman of refinement (28), musical education, understands stenography, desires position; neat dress; best references; salary \$35 per month, MISS MARY V. STEVENS, 1A 1/2 st., Boston. 20

COOK, competent, good manager, wishes situation; best of references, MISS LARKINS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. 20

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER (upper) by lady 60; competent, frugal; desirable home in preference to high wages, MRS. E. WETHERBEE, 454 Parkway, Boston. 20

COMPANION—Young educated woman, with ability and good references, wants position as companion, lady's maid or other light work, OLIVE GAYTON, 1 Fayette st., Boston. 20

COOK, first-class, wishes position out of town in private family; capable of taking full charge; best references, MRS. A. BENSON, Emp. Office, 80 Pleasant st., Boston. 20

COOK AND SECOND GERMAN COOK—Good manager, second, neat, willing girl; references, MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston. 20

COOK AND SECOND MAID wish position with good references, MRS. L. A. BERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 320 Tremont st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 237-R. 20

COOK—Position wanted by middle-aged Protestant woman in private family, in school; good reference, MRS. EMMA WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

COOK—Thoroughly capable girl desires position in private family, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

COOK and second maid, English, capable, best references, MRS. KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 690 Washington st., Boston. 20

COLLECTOR—American woman wishes position, collector, references, MRS. MARIE WILSON, 7 Auburn ave., Somerville, Mass. 20

COINTEGRIST AND PIANIST (girls) want to go to mountains together, mention 1078, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 268. 20

DAY WORKER wanted by thoroughly reliable woman; best of references, MISS ROBERTSON, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

DAYS WORKER wanted by colored woman, L. A. BRAXTON, 39 Kendall st., Boston. 20

DEMONSTRATOR—Woman of refinement and experience desires position as demonstrator in dry goods store, address MRS. E. T. MARTIN, 30 Waverly st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting and making dresses, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

EMBROIDERER, wishes employment, references, MRS. THOMAS DUNCAN, 63 Lake ave., Newton Center, Mass. 20

EMPLOYMENT wanted by the day, washing and ironing, MRS. L. A. FIELD, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

ERRAND GIRL—Colored, wants position in private family, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by thoroughly reliable girl; can furnish best of references, EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-W. 20

GENERAL MAID, experienced, wishes position in small family; city or country, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

GENERAL WORKER—Colored woman desires position in private family, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

GIRLS experienced in cotton mills want to leave home, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady with excellent references wishes position as housekeeper, 6885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American woman (24) desires position; good work and manager, MISS CLARE MACKBETH, 200, Boston, Tel. 268. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, long experience, wishes position; references, Address K. C. COCHRAN, 30 Cross st., Malden, Mass. 20

READER—Lady with excellent references wishes position to read aloud two or three times each day, LOUISE LANGLEY, 23 Belvidere st., Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant woman wishes position as housekeeper in small family; call or write and give particulars, MISS MARY WILSON, 20 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working housekeeper on the care of an elderly lady; no children; good references; good references, MISS MCKENNA, 40 Garden st., Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, Protestant, American, would like position; or as mother's helper in small family, MISS MARY WILSON, 16 Westville st., suite 1, Dorchester, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER OR HOUSEWORK wanted by experienced, trustworthy woman, with family references, K. A. NEIL, 7 Walnut st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 235-M. 20

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, 10 years' experience in both city and summer hotels; desires position; best references, F. E. TOWNE, 40 Green st., Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—Woman of middle age wishes position, MISS EDITH R. CARROLL, 389 Danforth st., Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—German Protestant, accustomed to her own home, speaks English, wants position, MISS KATHLENE BRICKNER, 20 Chauncey pl., Charlestown, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, trustworthy, faithful, economical, capable of entire charge, desires position in small family of adults; ple. pl., room 12, Boston. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman 35, experienced, capable, wishes position, MRS. L. A. BENSON, 37 Cornhill, Boston. 20

HOUSEWORKER wanted in family of 2 adults; Protestant; excellent references; wages \$5; best references, MISS MARILLA RICH, 40 Green st., Boston. 20

LADY'S MAID—Position wanted as lady's maid or chamber maid, FREDA NELSON, 15 Main st., Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants employment at home or will go out by the day; good references, MRS. MARY JOHNSON, 100, Lowell, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes position in private family, E. L. WILLIAMS, 178 Northampton st., Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS—Capable Nova Scotia woman wishes employment first 3 days weekly, MRS. SADIE BOSMAN, 106 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes situation; best of references, MISS LARKINS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Tremont 237-R. 20

LAUNDRESS wants position; 100, CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 268. 20

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; handle washing, fancy or plain, in small family, MRS. M. ROSEY, 17 Clarendon ave., North Cambridge, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes situation; best of references, MISS LARKINS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Tremont 237-R. 20

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes situation; best of references, MISS LARKINS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Tremont 237-R. 20

BOSTON AND N. E.

Stocks Close Strong and Active

SPECIALTY ISSUES ATTRACT ATTENTION OF MARKET TRADERS

Harvester, American Telephone and General Electric Conspicuous — General Tone Is Strong

PULLMAN A FEATURE

Specialty issues attracted considerable attention in the New York stock market today. Good early advances were made by International Harvester, American Telephone and General Electric. Steel, Reading and Union Pacific moved slowly during the early sales. The general tone was irregular. More confidence was manifested, and the discussion leaned to the brighter side of the situation. At the end of the first half hour stocks were inclined to sag off.

That the market is still being manipulated and that by skillful hands is evident. But whether manipulated or not, stocks have been advancing much to the confusion of the short interest which is being gradually eliminated.

American Telephone and General Electric were the principal early features of the local market. Some of the coppers enjoyed good gains during the first sales. Stocks started upward again after the early recession and new high levels were established on this movement for some issues before midday. International Harvester opened up a point at 116 1/2, and advanced 1 1/2 further before sagging off. General Electric opened up 1 1/4 at 166 1/2 and rose a point further before midday. Pullman and American Telephone were strong features in both New York and Boston.

United States Rubber opened unchanged at 49 1/2, and sold above 51. Among other industrial issues to show conspicuous strength were American Can, Erie, International Pump, Anaconda, International Paper and American Cotton Oil.

On the local exchange Pullman opened unchanged at 138 1/2, and sold well above 141. American Telephone opened up 1/2 at 146 1/2, and rose almost a point further before midday. American Agricultural Chemical opened up 1/2 at 60, and held around that figure.

Stock continued upward during the afternoon. Around the beginning of the last hour Reading, Union Pacific and Steel showed a tendency to improve. On the local exchange American Woolen moved well above 90 after opening at 89 1/2.

LONDON—In the late session of the stock exchange the markets were irregularly firmer. Domestic issues improved on the latest coal labor developments as English miners who have been conceding the minimum wage scale are dissatisfied over the continuation of the strike.

A heavy tone was noted in Americans but Canadian Pacific was in demand. Foreigners continued steady. The attempted assassination of the King of Italy is not exerting any influence.

The feature of the markets was in the curb trading which was more animated than usual with speculation in oils and mines quite spirited.

Rio Tinto off 1/2 net at 72 1/2. Continental bourses firm.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State st.)

	NEW YORK	Low	Last
March	10.45	10.48	10.42
April	10.38	10.40	10.32
May	10.38	10.40	10.32
June	10.38	10.40	10.32
July	10.38	10.40	10.32
August	10.38	10.40	10.32
September	10.38	10.40	10.32
October	10.38	10.40	10.32
November	10.38	10.40	10.32
December	10.38	10.40	10.32
January	10.38	10.40	10.32

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton moderate business; prices steady. Middlings 612d, unchanged. Sales estimated 7000 bales, receipts 6000, all American. Futures opened easier, 2 to 3 1/2 off. At 12.30 p. m. quiet, 1 to 1 1/2 off from previous close: March-April 5.88, May-June 5.87 1/2, July-August 5.85, October-November 5.73 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Friday, rain or snow; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday, snow or rain.

The western area of high pressure has moved eastward during the last twenty-four hours, and is now producing pleasant weather in all sections between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast. The storm that was central over Utah yesterday morning has moved eastward to Kansas, and is producing unsettled weather with snow or rain between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. This storm will continue to move eastward, and probably reach the coast Friday night. The temperature continues below zero in the Northwest, but is rising slowly in the central and eastern sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 37.12 noon 47
2 p. m. 50

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo	32	Albany	36
Nantucket	30	Pittsburgh	38
New York	40	Chicago	38
Washington	50	Des Moines	32
Philadelphia	48	Denver	22
San Francisco	68	St. Louis	40
		Portland, Me.	44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:58 High water, 8:00 a. m.
Sun sets 5:49 8:00 a. m., 8:47 p. m.
Length of day 11:51

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers	71	72 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pfd.	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	4
Amalgamated	71	72 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2
Am. Can.	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Can.	13 1/2	15	13 1/2	15
Am. Can. pfd.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Am. Car. & Fwy.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Am. H. & L.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am. Lined Oil	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am. Lined Oil pfd.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Am. Malt	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Malt pfd.	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Smelting	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Smelting pfd.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Smelt. & C.	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Steel Ind.	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Sugar	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Sugar pfd.	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Am. T. & T.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Am. Woolen	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 2d	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 3d	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 4th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 5th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 6th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 7th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 8th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 9th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 10th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 11th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 12th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 13th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 14th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 15th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 16th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 17th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 18th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 19th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 20th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 21st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 22nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 23rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 24th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 25th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 26th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 27th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 28th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 29th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 30th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 31st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 32nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 33rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 34th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 35th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 36th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 37th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 38th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 39th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 40th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 41st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 42nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 43rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 44th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 45th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 46th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 47th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 48th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 49th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 50th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 51st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 52nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 53rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 54th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 55th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 56th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 57th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 58th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 59th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 60th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 61st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 62nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 63rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 64th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 65th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 66th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 67th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 68th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 69th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 70th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 71st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 72nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 73rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 74th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 75th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 76th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 77th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 78th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 79th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 80th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 81st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 82nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 83rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 84th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 85th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 86th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 87th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 88th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 89th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 90th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 91st	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 92nd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 93rd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 94th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 95th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 96th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 97th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 98th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 99th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pfd. 100th	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2

MONEY MARKET DULL BUT TONE MUCH STRONGER

The money market continues extremely dull with the tone gradually growing stronger, and it is believed that this condition will rule until well over April 1. There is very little doing locally except in call money, and business is not very heavy even in that.

Conditions locally are peculiar and can hardly be compared with those in other centers. Boston seems to be steadily losing money. There is a marked shortage of cash and nothing in sight to relieve it. That merchants and manufacturers will want increased amounts of money in the future is more apparent every day. The fact is business is beginning to advance. There is a better demand for money for planting operations which always comes with the opening of spring.

Even in New York bankers talk higher money. This is based upon the probability of a further decrease in bank reserves. The New York banks are steady losers to the sub-treasury and it does not look as if the gain from the interior will be sufficient this week to wipe out this loss.

A large amount of German obligations to New York fall due April 1, but Berlin has been negotiating for their renewal and many of these extensions have been agreed upon. The \$20,000,000 issue of Prussian treasury notes, which fall due within the next month, will be paid off, to the Wall Street institutions that have held virtually the entire issue, will be in position to further extend their advances to foreign markets if they care to do so.

The Bank of England made another unfavorable statement, its proportion of reserve to liabilities falling 2.24 per cent to 42.02 per cent, the lowest condition at this season for a long series of years. On call, money rules from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. Time money is firmer at 4 per cent, the absolute minimum for all dates up to six months. Some banks are not disposed to consider under 4 1/2 per cent.

A four months' loan as high as 4 1/2 per cent is reported. In commercial paper rates are nominally 4 1/4 to 5 per cent.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money is quiet with the demand small. Rates are 3 1/4 to 4 per cent for 60 days, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent for 90 days and 3 1/2 to 4 per cent for four, five and six months. Commercial paper continues to pass at 4 1/4 to 5 per cent for the best six months' names. For shorter periods there have been some sales slightly under the minimum figure given. Financial institutions are still in the market for attractive names.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2
Sept.	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2
Nov.	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2
Jan.	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2
Mar.	1.00 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.00 1/2	1

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PLAYING AT WAITING
GAME IN TRIPOLI IS
RELISHED BY TURKEY

Since War to Finish Is the
Unshaken Resolve, Delay
Is Welcome as Aiding Arab
to Become a Trained Man

ITALY IS PAYING

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The question of the intervention by the European powers in the Turkish-Italian conflict which was raised some time ago and resulted in nothing has again been reopened as a result, it would appear, of the bombardment of Beyrout by the Italian battleships.

If one were to judge from the tone of the press, or at least of a number of newspapers in Europe, active steps are about to be taken by some of the European powers to bring the war in Tripoli to an end. Announcements such as these should not, however, be taken too seriously.

It will be remembered that the Monitor was able to publish recently an interview granted by Assim Bey, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, to a representative of this paper. In this interview it was made perfectly clear that Turkey could not consider the question of intervention or listen to any terms of peace so long as Italy claimed to have annexed Tripoli. Assim Bey has repeated that statement, and the Monitor is in a position to say most emphatically that the Turkish government has not changed its opinion on the subject in the least degree.

The opinion held not only by every member of the Turkish government but by every intelligent Ottoman subject, is that Turkey has not only right on her side but every advantage as well. Those who are familiar with the political situation say, when questioned as to the proposed intervention, "We can have nothing to do with it so long as Italy adheres to her ridiculous policy of annexation."

Turkish People Are Factor

Again, it is argued that the government alone cannot quietly agree to the taking by Italy of a considerable portion of the empire without any right whatsoever, unless the whole of the Turkish people agree to it.

Neither the inhabitants of Tripoli, nor the population in Constantinople and the remainder of the Ottoman empire would agree for a moment to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Tripoli and the cession of the country to Italy. It is for this reason, therefore, that Turkey cannot possibly agree to intervention at the present moment, and it may be said that, in spite of the numerous rumors to the contrary, the situation as regards Turkey and Italy in Tripoli will remain unaltered for the present.

It will be remembered that in the interview referred to the Monitor was able to state very clearly how great a tie exists between the many thousands of Muhammadans scattered throughout Turkey, Arabia, Asia, India and other countries. Should the Sultan, the spiritual head of the Muhammadan population of the world, sanction a policy so inimical to the traditions of the people, troubles would arise which would undoubtedly have results far more disastrous to the Turkish empire than could ever be produced by the war, and it is maintained that in listening to the proposals of intervention at the present stage of the war, the Turkish government would be really playing into the hands of their opponents.

Delay Is an Ally

It is further explained that Turkey has nothing to lose by waiting, but that on the contrary the Arab forces are being drilled and organized, thereby becoming more efficient, while the delay entails additional expenses to Italy and an increasing burden to the people, who, although at the moment elated over the proclamation of the annexation, will, it is declared, eventually resent the ever increasing cost of the military operations.

It would doubtless suit Italy at the present juncture if the Turkish troops were withdrawn, it is said; but the Turks see no reason for so doing, for although Italy has proclaimed her annexation of the country it requires more than a mere proclamation to take possession. The people themselves must consent, or be compelled to accept the new ruler. The Arabs have not yet done and will not do.

Whoever one talks to, whether cabinet ministers, deputies or foreign office officials, all agree that the war must continue so long as the Italian troops remain on the Tripolitan coast.

Beyrout Resented

As regards the bombardment of Beyrout, this has, if possible, further increased the feeling of resentment between the Turks and Italy. The bombardment, it is declared, was contrary to all international agreements and to the general practices of civilized warfare. The Italians did not, it is explained, confine themselves to attacking the Turkish

TURKEY IS IGNORING RUMORS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

The Golden Horn with the Galata tower standing out in the background

war vessels, but fired at the bank and other public buildings. The excuse put forward by the Italians is that the buildings were struck unintentionally. This is, however, scarcely possible, when it is realized that the Turkish vessels were lying some distance from, and in a different direction to, the buildings referred to.

"If, as the Italians declare," a Turkish gentleman said, "the damage caused to the buildings was the result of an 'erreur

de pointage' (the faulty laying of a gunner), we can only accept the fact that the shooting of the Italian naval gunners is remarkably inaccurate."

It is quite obvious from information received from the Turkish officials on the spot that the excuse of an "erreur de pointage" cannot be taken seriously, but is declared by them to be an effort to cover a flagrant breach of the international agreements as to the conduct of modern warfare.

MAJORITY REPORT
FAVORS PROTECTION
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—The report of the commission on trades and industries which was appointed by the government has now been issued and consists of a majority and two minority reports.

The minority reports are each signed by one member of the commission. The majority report, which is signed by five members, favors the moderate protection of agriculture and industries and advises increases of duties in certain cases. It also recommends the lowest possible railway rates on raw materials. With a view to the encouragement of white labor, the commission recommends that primary education should be not only compulsory but free, at any rate to children of the working classes; it also recommends that the government should grant a subsidy for the support of free technical education. Various recommendations are also made with a view to effecting a decrease in the cost of living.

While the commission urges the establishment of an iron and steel industry, it deprecates any attempt being made to compel the establishment in South Africa of the diamond cutting industry. Such action, it maintains, would spell disaster to the diamond mining industry.

"COWCATCHERS"
SOUGHT FOR USE
ON MOTOR BUSES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It was recently proposed in the Daily News that some safety device should be affixed to the front of motor omnibuses. This idea has apparently been taken up and the board of the London General Omnibus Company is considering a new motor wheel life-guard, for which a patent has been applied by the inventor, Courtney Piggett.

In front of the two foremost wheels of the motor are placed two lengths of "leaf" spring, strong enough to push any obstacle out of the way of the wheels, or to prevent the vehicle mounting a curb, etc. At the head of the life-guard are placed spiral springs which enable it to rise vertically if the wheels traverse holes in the roadway. The life-guard is not only a "cowcatcher" but acts also as a buffer, protecting the vehicle from damage arising from collisions.

INSURANCE BILL
IS BEFORE ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The ministerial proposal to convert insurance into a government monopoly has once again come up for discussion in the chamber. It will be remembered that the motion was approved in principle last July, and several clauses are now being discussed, but very little interest is taken in the matter, owing to the all-absorbing topic of the war monopolizing general attention to the exclusion of all other affairs.

STATUE MADE OF C. B. FRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A statue of C. B. Fry, the well-known cricketer, has just been done by Albert Bruce-Joy. Fry holds his bat well above his head, and is evidently making a long hit. The cast, which was shown at Mr. Bruce-Joy's studio, was in plaster, but a small half-size bronze is also to be made.

AUTO EXHIBITION IN
LE MANS SURPRISES
CRITICS BY SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Those interested in the automobile industry here hope that the recent salon held at Le Mans may set an example for other local associations. Heretofore all such exhibitions have taken place in Paris. Big motor firms were of the opinion that provincial exhibitions would be failures and at first were reluctant about giving their support to the Automobile Club at Le Mans.

The success of the Le Mans Salon shows their mistake. It was not only a success financially—an unexpected number of orders for cars and accessories were taken—but crowds flocked there from neighboring towns and departments. People came who probably would never have gone to Paris, so the object of the salon's organizers, which was to arouse local interest, was fully attained. The exhibition proved that luxurious surroundings for the exhibits are not necessary. The stands covered with simple red cheese cloth were set up in a bare hall decorated with a few old flags, a marked contrast to the elaborate appointments of the Paris salons.

Influential French manufacturers, who were frankly sceptical before the exposition, are so pleased with the results that they are hoping that other provincial automobile clubs, such as those of Nancy, Marseilles, Lyons and Lille, may be encouraged to make similar efforts.

POWERS AGREE ON
CONTROL OF DRUG

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The text of the international opium convention, which was signed at The Hague on Jan. 23, has just been issued as a parliamentary paper. The convention provides that the contracting powers shall enact legislation, where such does not already exist, for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium, and shall limit the number of towns, ports, etc., through which the export or import of raw opium shall be permitted. They shall also prevent the export of raw opium to countries which have forbidden its entry, and control its export to countries which restrict its import. The contracting powers are also to endeavor to control the traffic in morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts.

Powers having treaties with China agree to take steps to prevent the smuggling into Chinese territory, as well as into their far eastern colonies and the leased territories which they occupy in China, of raw and prepared opium, morphine, cocaine and their respective salts. The Chinese government makes a reciprocal undertaking. The conference at which the convention was signed also considered it desirable to bring to the notice of the Universal Postal Union the urgency of taking steps to regulate the transmission through the post of the drugs mentioned above, and of prohibiting altogether the transmission of prepared opium.

TERRITORIALS ARE PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The gloomy prognostications in some quarters with regard to the territorial force are apparently not shared by Gen. Sir John French, the inspector-general of the home forces. Speaking at Nottingham, General French declared that during the past four years it had been one of his particular duties to inspect the territorial force, and the progress made during that period by the territorial army was quite wonderful, far surpassing all his expectations.

OPPONENTS OF VOTES
FOR WOMEN RECORD
PROTESTS IN LONDON

Great Meeting in Albert
Hall Assembles Men From
Both Parties in British
Houses and From Cabinet

SUPPORT IMPRESSES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the great meetings of one week was that of the suffragists in the Albert hall, when the great building was thronged from floor to ceiling, while one of the great meetings of the following week, busy as it already was with the all-engrossing matter of the coal strike, was that of the anti-suffragists, held also in the Albert hall, and filling as completely every inch of room in that vast auditorium with a thoughtful and interested crowd of sober and reliable-looking people.

These two vast audiences represented opposite sides in one of the great questions of the day, a question which cuts across the party lines of the state and finds supporters and opponents from all shades of political opinion.

This meeting marks a new departure, the rise out of quiescence of the anti-suffrage party, a party who do not wish to see women have a vote, but who have up to now taken no decided public stand against the suffrage movement.

Great Names Are Aid

The power of great names is on the side of the new party in their struggle against the rising tide, setting ever irresistibly in one direction, the trend of which is now strong enough to conquer ridicule and indifference, and strong enough, also, to raise even this party in organized opposition.

The woman's suffrage resolution last week was short, and to the effect merely that women should have the vote this session.

The lord chancellor of England proposed the anti-suffrage resolution which ran as follows:

"That the extension of the parliamentary vote to women would be hostile to their own welfare and the welfare of the state, and that a change so momentous both socially and politically ought not to be entertained except upon a deliberately expressed demand by the electorate."

The meeting lacked enthusiasm, but it was eminently respectable and weighty. On the platform were many famous supporters. In the chair was Lord Cromer, supporting him were Lord Loreburn, lord chancellor of England, Mr. Harcourt, secretary for the colonies, F. E. Smith, Henry Chaplin, Austen Chamberlain, and a throng of other well-known party politicians, all banded together to avert what to them is a national danger.

Letters Are Cheered

Words of encouragement came too in the form of letters, one from Joseph Chamberlain, which was received with much cheering, others from Walter Long and the Marquess of Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords. Some fears had been expressed that the suffragists would create a disturbance, but these were groundless; the meeting flowed along in untroubled placidity from beginning to end.

Lord Cromer spoke first. He concluded that the bulk of the audience were anti-suffragists, but if there should be some suffragists he appealed to their sense of honor to hold their peace.

The lord chancellor followed and in a reasonable, well-balanced speech gave his opinion in a calm, sober way. "The question really is," he said, "whether the business of electoral warfare and the imperial responsibilities of a great nation ought to be entrusted to women."

He foresaw the inevitable sequence of events; if women were to have votes it is impossible to show a single reason why they should not become members of Parliament, cabinet ministers, ambassadors, judges, or, indeed, anything else, unless you draw the line at soldiers and sailors.

Question Never Issue

He considers that the government are bound to be satisfied that the country deliberately desires so momentous a change, as so far not a solitary election has in any degree turned upon this question. It would be a constitutional outrage if such a change were passed into law without the express sanction of the constituencies.

Lord Curzon seconded the resolution and spoke at length in complete agreement with Lord Loreburn and on much the same lines.

In his opinion, he declared, every class in the country would suffer if women could vote; women would themselves suffer, and men equally with women, because the integrity and harmony of the home would be interfered with, as voting would have a deteriorating effect upon women. He urged the meeting not to be moved by the hateful and cowardly plea, "The vote must come"—but to oppose it ever with "this shall not come."

Other speakers followed, who appeared to feel that the thing they greatly feared was coming upon them, among whom

POSSESSION OF WALFISH BAY
HAS BEEN AN AIM OF GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Walfish Bay is the sole portion of the vast territory extending from the Orange river to Portuguese West Africa to fly the British flag. The Bay and the 430 square miles comprised by it forms an enclave in German territory and is a portion of, though entirely isolated from, the Union of South Africa.

The reasons for this isolation must be looked for in the early eighties, when British policy in West Africa was best described as non-existent, and when Germany was represented in the same district but by a few missionaries. The affairs of this mission, however, first arrested the attention of the German government to this part of the African continent. Trouble having arisen with some of the native chiefs the mission claimed the protection of the German government who inquired of Great Britain whether she assumed responsibility for all Europeans in Damaraland.

Sir Bartle Frere, who was at that time Governor of the Cape, foresaw the latent possibilities of this incident and urged the home government to proclaim a British protectorate over the whole of the unoccupied land lying between the Orange river and the Portuguese colony. The only step taken, however, was the hoisting of the British flag at Walfish bay.

German Buys Land

In 1882 Cape Colony was startled by the news of the landing of a Bremen merchant, Luderitz by name, who after having concluded a treaty with the natives by which 215 miles of territory was ceded to him around Agra Pequena, proceeded to establish a factory in this district. Great irritation was manifested at the Cape at what was considered German intrusion, but it was never believed that Luderitz would receive the support of the German government.

It was not realized in London, and far less at the Cape, that Germany had started on a policy of colonial aggrandizement, that Bismarck had become its chief promoter, and that German public opinion was gradually becoming favorable to the idea of a colonial empire.

That this was the case was soon proved, for in 1884 Luderitz was followed by Dr. Nachtigal, sent by Bismarck for the special purpose of making further annexations, with the result that the King of Togo placed his country under German protection, and within a week of this event a German protectorate was declared over the Cameroon district.

Cameroons Are Taken

It was at this time that the British government, awakening to the situation, sent a representative with orders to extend the British protectorate. He arrived just in time to secure the delta of the river Niger and the Oil rivers district, lying between Rio del Rey and the Lagos frontier.

Walfish bay is insignificant enough at first sight. With a meagre population of barely 150 whites and about 800 natives, a railway, or rather a tramway, running to Rookop, on the German frontier, a pier 200 yards long and surrounded by arid sand dunes, this deserted whaling station seems but a poor place to have alone been preserved by the British government out of the 320,000 square miles which now constitutes German West Africa, and the possession of which is now so desired by certain sections of the German nation.

But though undeveloped, Walfish bay has enormous possibilities; it is the sole harbor of any value along the whole

UNUSED SUBWAYS
MAY BE TURNED
INTO BAZAARS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It seems that the underground footways in London are not popular, and when it is remembered that they have cost many thousands to construct it seems a pity that they cannot be used for some purpose or other.

The subway at Blackfriars Bridge, for instance, cost £25,000, and another of these tunnels at the Elephant and Castle had £15,000 spent on it.

There is a scheme for providing more of these underground footways in Trafalgar square, and in order that people shall be induced to descend from the pavement to the underground, it is proposed to turn these tunnels into bazaars, in hopes that there may be some return for the money spent on them.

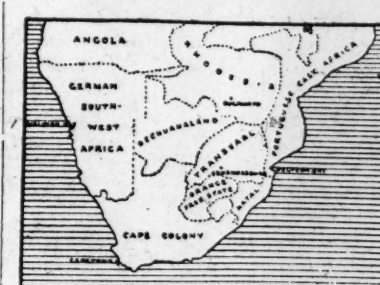
LIST OF ARMY MOUNTS GIVEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a printed reply, the under-secretary for war states that the number of horses and cobs purchased for the army in the United Kingdom since March 25, 1911, is 3119, at a cost of £141,210.

Miss Violet Markham, who spoke very ably, Lewis Harcourt and F. E. Smith, who is prepared to fight to the last against a measure which he is convinced would be a source of unmeasured calamity to the state, the empire and womanhood itself.

No fewer than 800 men were prepared to keep order; their services were not, however, required.

MAP SHOWING WALFISH BAY
Its position as an enclave in German West Africa is apparent

stretch of coast north of Saldanha bay and south of Lagos. The harbor has very deep water and is sheltered from all winds by Pelican point. Moreover it lies close to the principal trade routes in the south Atlantic, and cruisers operating from this base would be in a position to intercept ships from Argentina, one of the chief sources of food supplies for the British Isles.

Walfish Bay Valuable

Germany is fully aware of the value of Walfish bay from a strategic point of view, and she also appreciates the fact that a busy and flourishing port on the west African coast, connected with the interior by railroads, would, in the natural course of things, attract the Rhodesian trade. This would be detrimental to Cape Town and the national credit of the South African Union, which is to a great extent based on railway profits.

This threatened loss of trade explains the fact that when in 1908 Herr Dernburg visited South Africa a conversation took place between the German colonial secretary and Mr. Merriman and General Botha when, to quote the Berlin Post, "the subject of the acquisition of Walfish bay was touched upon," and both Mr. Merriman and General Botha proved obdurate in their refusal even to consider any such proposal.

The growing importance of the African continent in the affairs of Europe and the development of the Dark continent as a field of commercial enterprise points to a great future for Walfish bay, whether it remains a British possession or, as the capital of German West Africa, becomes the chief outlet of the export trade of Central Africa.

PROGRAM FOR NAVY
OF SWEDEN SHOWN
BY THE NEW BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM—The budget for the year 1913 has been laid before the Riksdag. The projected outlay is divided into two classes: Government, education, army and navy expenses, and expenses appertaining to railway construction, the utilization of water power for generating electricity, agricultural outlay, etc.

These expenses, which are considered to be in the nature of investments, amount to 61,115,000 crowns. They are partly covered by a projected loan of about 45,000,000 crowns, the remaining 16,000,000 representing the net profits of the state industries. The Swedish government devotes loans to expenses connected with public works; military or naval outlay is never met by means of loans but by increased taxation.

The proposed naval expenditure for which the budget provides proves the firm attitude adopted by the Staaff ministry with regard to home defense. The naval expenditure for 1913 amounts to 26,107,800, while the military expenses are covered by 55,638,000 crowns. Two million five hundred thousand crowns are to be reserved for the construction of armored vessels and 1,000,000 crowns for submarines. The expenditure of these reserve sums is subject to the consent of the Riksdag.

FINNISH PILOTS
REFUSE TO SERVE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The intended transformation of the Finnish pilot service into a Russian government institution has resulted in the resignation of a large number of Finnish pilots in the Helsingfors district. It is also probable that large numbers of the pilots in the other port districts will send in their resignation.

General Samsonoff, the director of the Finnish pilot service, recently returned to Helsingfors on the conclusion of a tour to the various pilot stations, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to induce the men to remain in the service.

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THE HOME FORUM

NOVEL SCHOOLS AMONG IMMIGRANTS

TWENTY THOUSAND Hungarians, Russians, Poles and Italians are hard at work digging the New York state barge canal. They are working and living in a series of temporary camps strung along the course of the projected water route at regular intervals all the way from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

From the great Kaatskill reservoir at Ashokan to Manhattan Island another 20,000 laborers are digging, eating, sleeping along the course of the great New York city aqueduct.

The fame of these two immense engineering feats has spread across the water and through the remote hamlets of southern and eastern Europe. Sturdy peasants who can wield a pick and shovel see visions of a harvest to be reaped in a few years of hard labor, and by the thousands they come trooping across the seas, headed for the construction camps. The result has been a mushroom growth of temporary towns through rural New York, bringing in their train a series of problems with which the state is ill-equipped to deal.

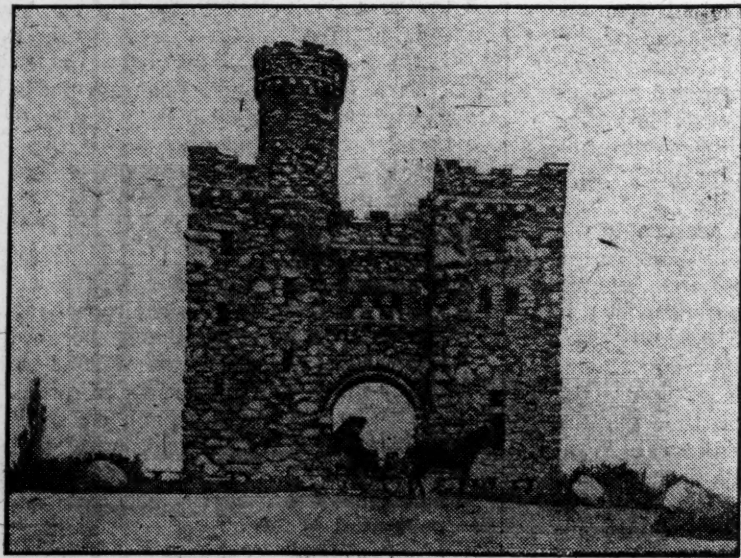
But the Society for Italian Immigrants aided by the local school authorities at one point, as a writer in the New York Post goes on to show, has begun a splendid work for these camp folk. The children, with which the camps swarm, are gathered into schools and are being taught English and many things that help the home life of the laborers. Then night schools have been established and by a unique system the men are being taught enough English to understand the orders given them while at work.

It is found that a large part of the troubles of immigrant workmen arise from not understanding the orders given them. A clever woman teacher saw

that a primary book in English which told about pussy, and setting the table for mother, was not just the source from which the men would get the needed vocabulary. She spent two days writing down the orders she heard given to the men at their work, she drew pictures of shovel, pick, tackle, engines, the men use at work and wrote plainly beside them the English name and the foreign equivalent. From a text book

made up in this way the work of teaching went on rapidly. These books are now being used in the various schools for the workers established in different places. In some cases there are as many as 1000 people gathered at one of these construction camps and many of them will be at work there as long as 10 years. The schools also afford a center for recreation, and entertainments are planned in which all may share.

BANCROFT MEMORIAL TOWER



INTERESTING STRUCTURE AT WORCESTER, MASS., AND ITS GIVER

BANCROFT TOWER is one of the characteristic monuments of Worcester, Mass. It was given to beautify the city's site by Stephen Salisbury, a descendant of the old English family who owned large estates in the neighborhood. The structure is built like an old English castle. A living room in the right side has the big fireplace and the deep windows and various other points that make it look like its prototype, and from the top of the tower the distant view of the rolling country round Worcester is very beautiful. Mt. Wachusett and Indian lake are in sight, and there are folk who say that on a clear

day one may, from the topmost point, get a glimpse through field glasses of Boston harbor; but others are skeptical on this point.

The name "Bancroft Tower" is given to the pile because at the foot of the slope which it dominates was the original home of the historian, torn down not long since, to the great regret of antiquarians. The site is marked by a tablet. George Bancroft, it will be remembered, was United States minister to England as well as to Germany, so the association of his name with a building that is a reminder of the motherland seems appropriate enough.

Striving

Say not, the struggle nought availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been, things remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly break-
ing,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright!

—A. H. Clough.

Argentine Lawyer

Dr. Luis M. Drago, author of the Drago doctrine, will deliver a series of lectures on international law at Columbia University next fall. Dr. Drago was the Argentine minister of foreign affairs when he drew up the state paper which carried his name into every civilized country. It resulted from the simultaneous appearance off the coast of Venezuela of an Italian, a German and an English warship, each ordered to collect a private debt owed by the nation to individuals in their respective countries, says the New York Post.

Dr. Drago formulated an addition to the Monroe doctrine, pointing out that the collection of private loans by military means implied a potential occupation of territory, and was therefore at variance with American policy. His brief was handed to John Hay, American secretary of state, who made it public, and nearly every South American republic indorsed the doctrine.

Luis Drago was graduated from the School of Law in Buenos Aires in 1882. In the first 10 years of his legal career he occupied a number of judicial posts, published several works on law, and translated standard English fiction into Spanish. He represented Argentina at the Hague conference in 1907 and was a member of the tribunal which in the fall of 1910 rendered the award in the Atlantic fisheries case between Great Britain and the United States.

ORIENTAL KING'S ADVICE TO NATION

THE King of Siam, who crowned himself a few months ago, celebrated his birthday at the beginning of the year, and in reply to an address of congratulation from the military and civil officials said:

"With so much cause for self-satisfaction, we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by exultation and forget that there are other duties which have to be performed. We have already dem-

onstrated to the world that unity prevails among our nation; we have shown that the Siamese are able to carry out great undertakings without fear of being ashamed before nations. We must not think that that is all, but we should redouble our efforts to make ourselves always truly deserving of the good opinion already formed of us by others. We must not let them look upon us

as only fit to make useless grand outward displays.

"Let us set our minds to make the unity in our nation more intensified. We have just seen how unity in a nation has successfully worked for us; let the fact impress itself upon us all that the welfare of the nation is more important than that of the individual, and that if disaster befalls the nation its members can never expect to be happy. Therefore, whatever be the task which has to be performed, every one should always bear in mind that the interests of the state and nation stand first and foremost; do not hesitate to sacrifice personal comfort on its behalf when necessary, and even life itself should not count when the national existence is in danger. Let us not have been born a Siamese in vain, but give our foremost efforts toward everything that can bring good to our nation."

"Remember that it was our ancestors who have maintained with their own efforts from times past and handed down to us this great inheritance of our national independence under which we now live with so much contentment and pride. Let this memory of the great past inspire us so that we may realize our sacred duty to preserve and maintain what has been handed down by our forefathers. Let nothing sully it in any way and in the perseverance of that sacred duty shall we continue to exist and be the peer of other nations. Let all of you be impressed with these words and accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind congratulations."

Course in Cost of Living

Under the direction of Prof. O. S. Morgan of the department of agriculture at Columbia University an inquiry has been started, says the New York Sun. Several post-graduate students in economics have interested themselves in the work and have been laying the foundations for an investigation of market conditions with the view of determining just where the consumer is to fix the responsibility for what it costs him to eat butter, eggs, poultry and other things that he needs.

"When you make an engagement you are always right on the minute keeping it, aren't you?" "Yes, I have lost a lot of time that way."—Houston Post.

Tokio's Story-Tellers

There are 600 professional story-tellers in Tokio, who wander from house to house and spin yarns at the rate of 20 cents an hour. The story-teller learns a new set of stories when he finds the old ones getting worn.—The Argonaut.

The grass is softer to my tread
For rest it yields unnumbered feet;
Sweeter to me the wild rose red
Because she makes the whole world sweet.
—Lucy Larcom.

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SONGS IN THE NIGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT was Job who spoke of "God, my maker, who giveth songs in the night." Sometimes the human mind has an enlarged sense of its troubles in the night; things proverbially "look worse" then than when the coming daylight puts fears to flight—so common consent says. When the heart can rejoice in the night watches because of God's goodness it means that gratitude is sweetening all existence. "Songs in the night" bring thought close to God and shut away from us whatever would oppress.

Symbolically the song in the night means much to us. In the seasons of

His Brother's Keeper

Modern ideas about the punishment of wrong-doing with the purpose of reform rather than of revenge are steadily gaining ground. This time it is from Nevada that a "golden rule" prison-keeper is announced, the story being told in the Sunset Magazine.

This warden, it appears, thinks that the way to win a man back to honesty is to show him that you believe he can return to the paths of right. When he undertook charge of the Nevada penitentiary he found 14 men in the special section where the so-called hopeless offenders were kept, the men whom nobody expected ever to be any better and who were watched night and day.

He walked in and talked with them about what he called "the square deal." He said that he was going to give it to them and he wanted them to promise him they would give it to him. One of these men had made a desperate break for liberty a year or so before, jumping from a high wall, and when he was finally caught in the woods had said that he would use every opportunity to break away again. Yet this very man, paroled by the new warden, was sent to the road camp, worked in the open with others of his class, not under guard at all, and kept his word to return to the prison.

This warden abolished the lock step, the hall and chain and the spy system, and improved the conditions of the penitentiary as to light, air, cleanliness and the quality of the food; gave the prisoners plenty of reading material; bought the large farm where the men work unguarded. His idea is that the man who is down needs to be encouraged, not crushed and broken, by his keepers. Some of the men accounted least possible to find any good in are now among the so-called "trusties" of the place.

Ask for the spirit of joy and gratitude, that genuine and religious optimism which sees in God a Father and asks no pardon for His benefits.—Amiel.

mental darkness when fear or grief or discouragement press upon us a song in the heart carries thought triumphantly through the hard place. A different thing it is from being elated over material success or gain; a different thing, also, from personal pleasure or good fortune of any kind. The spirit which can be grateful for blessings received, even when trials are multiplied, is the spirit of the robin singing in the rain; of the early crocus under late winter snows. It is the spirit of prophecy, of faith, of confidence in all things good; the courage which looks beyond today's evidence to tomorrow's promise. The song in the night is, indeed, from God, for it is nothing less than spiritual uplifting and nothing less than a gift of God.

It is not always easy to remain undismayed; not always possible to stand every instant of the day or the week or the year untempted by discouragement. In the present state of human affairs there is work to be done, a hill to be climbed. Living is a problem, to be solved by applying to its every detail the action of divine Principle. Things as they appear are far from perfect and to bring daily life to perfection means that divine Mind must displace ultimately every human thought and thing. It is no wonder, then, that in so great a work the suggestions of evil would endeavor to weaken the hands of the toilers—not surprising that there are "night-times" in our journey from material education to spiritual understanding.

To every one who strives for the highest right there come at times disheartened seasons; and these will likely persist, though with less and less force and frequency, until thought grasps the supreme power and presence of good and comes to fear evil not at all. Here Christian Science brings to human thought songs in the night; songs at all times whether the way be for the moment dark or bright. Its fundamental teaching that God is good and that God is the only power brings reassurance to the darkest hour. If in any trouble we can be assured that, whatever the appearance for the time, the trouble has nothing to sustain it and the forces of divine Love are operating to destroy trouble and to deliver us, a thread of rejoicing runs through the experience and it cannot be wholly dark. Trouble without God and trouble with some understanding of God, however small, to sustain us, are two different things. The first might be considered actual trouble; the second is a place in which God may be sought and found, an opportunity for divine Mind to enter and prevail and save to the uttermost. So it is not trouble after all, in the last analysis, but a holy place in which the earnest heart may meet divine Love face to face, and indeed all trouble, soon or late, brings thought to hear the song in the night.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Camp Farthest North

The story which Matthew Henson tells about the successful trip to the north pole in his book recently published, contains the following description of what is in the retrospect a thrilling moment, but like most thrilling moments was simple enough for those who shared it. He says:

When we halted on April 6, 1909, and started to build the igloos, the dogs and sledges having been secured, I noticed Commander Peary at work unloading his sledges and unpacking several bundles of equipment. He pulled out from under his kooletah (thick fur outer garment) a small folded package and unfolded it. I recognized his old silk flag, and realized that this was to be a camp of importance. Our different camps had been known as Camp Number One, Number Two, etc., but after the turning back of Captain Bartlett the camps had been given such names as Camp Nansen, Camp Cagni, etc., and I asked what the

name of this camp was to be—"Camp Peary"? "This, my boy, is to be Camp Morris K. Jesup, the last and most northerly camp on the earth." He fastened the flag to a staff and planted it firmly on the top of his igloo. For a few minutes it hung limp and then a slight breeze, increasing in strength, caused the folds to straighten out, and soon it was rippling out in sparkling color. The stars and stripes were "nailed to the pole."

A thrill of patriotism ran through me and I raised my voice to cheer the starry emblem of my native land. The Eskimos gathered around and, taking the time from Commander Peary, three hearty cheers rang out on the still, frosty air, our dogs looking on in puzzled surprise. As prospects for getting a sight of the sun were not good, we turned in and slept, leaving the flag proudly floating above us.

Tommy—Papa, what are the highways and byways?
Tommy's Papa—The shopping district, my son.—Philadelphia Record.

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO CHARADE—Haircloth.

to what he knows of divine Love. Perhaps at times he is as sorely discouraged as before he first heard the song; at other times the sense of fear or loss or sorrow may beat upon him, for he is still somewhat involved in things human. But always he can listen to the voice of Truth, God, assuring him that good is supreme and will eventually triumph if he leaves self and fear and greed and willfulness behind him to follow the best he knows of good. And always he can follow and obey if he really loves good better than evil, pressing forward to the promised consciousness of "God understood" in which there shall be no night at all.

Arrivals at London Zoo

The first instalment of animals presented to the King during his visit to India is due to arrive in England very shortly, and active preparations are being made at the "zoo" for their reception. The present arrangements include only temporary summer quarters for them, but it is hoped that the society will be enabled to build a permanent structure for the housing of the collection later on. The first springlike days have brought many visitors to the zoo, and the birds and animals are all rejoicing in the sunshine and warmth, even the polar bears playing heavily together in their pit.

Two snow leopards, presented by Capt. Douglas Oliver, have lately arrived from Kashmir. They are the first of their kind seen in the gardens during recent years. They are larger than the ordinary leopard, gray in color, with dark spots, and their thick coats give very much the appearance of big Persian cats. They have the character of being good-natured creatures, and received their keeper's advances with every sign of pleasure when he entered their sleeping quarters and stroked their heads. Among other recent arrivals are a wild cat, and striped hyenas from Nigeria, who are already quite at home in their new quarters.

Hoe Came First

The hoe seems to have been the first aid to the husbandman's labors after the hands and sharpened sticks became insufficient; and in Egypt was made of wood, as elsewhere shown. The plow was preceded by a larger hoe, dragged and operated by two or more men or women. The plow in many countries (a sharpened beam) was at an early date shod and strengthened by strips of iron, the share only being of steel or iron. Single and double wheels are by no means modern additions to this ancient and characteristic labor-saving implement.—National Magazine.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 14, 1912

Social Service Vistas

GRADUATING from college a generation ago, a youth found far fewer distinctly marked and accurately charted paths to personal renown and social service than now await the first halting steps of an alumnus or, especially, an alumna. Indeed, one of the most interesting processes of comparison that can be carried on now is to measure the present social decline of some of the elder callings of men with the domination they enjoyed as late as the middle of the last century, and to note the emergence and swift rise to places of authority in society of callings that were practically unknown until the new century was about to be born. To be preacher, teacher or dispenser of charity in the form of alms once was the range of opportunity for a young man of good intentions, a moral idealist desirous of furthering civic uplift. Now he still can do these things if he wishes; but other doors in connection with civic reform stand wide open. A vast organization, strong on the administrative and altruistic sides, exists in the Y. M. C. A., and to it, as secretaries, have gone thousands of men who once would have chosen the ordained ministry and study in a divinity school as a career. Social settlements, with their paid and voluntary workers, have enlisted hundreds of youth of both sexes; and their investigations of phases of urban life gathered up into books, and arguments made before lawmaking bodies and forums of public opinion, have had a marked influence on social evolution. Richly endowed and highly organized agencies for social and educational investigation and administration, such as bear the names of Carnegie, Rockefeller and Sage, have made demands for young trained workers of a high order, and have insured for them places of honor and permanency of tenure. The rising tide of civic consciousness, national and urban, with its closer organization of citizens for intelligent and honest government, has provided many youth with secretarial and executive positions that bring to them opportunities for enduring influence and handsome incomes. A higher standard and saner methods of appointments in the federal consular and diplomatic service now make it sensible and natural for a number of trained youth to go directly from the university to service of the nation.

The business world also has progressed, widened its outlook, exalted its ethical ideals and given partial, if not entire, adhesion to the conception of trade as a chance for mutual profit of buyer as well as seller. Consequently, many chances are open, for a person who formerly might have chosen to preach or to teach, to dedicate himself or herself now to administration of business on the basis of "good will" to all concerned. Where merchandising is thus honorably and humanely conducted opportunities are made for enlistment as permanent members of the working staff of youth who come to serve society as well as to make a living. The new social vistas are as entrancing as the old and far more numerous.

Are the Ball Leagues in Restraint of Trade?

REPRESENTATIVE GALLAGHER of Illinois has introduced in the House at Washington a resolution authorizing a congressional inquiry into the management and methods of the great baseball leagues with the view of determining whether they constitute combines in restraint of trade and are, therefore, amenable to the operation of the Sherman law. Mr. Gallagher alludes to the leagues in general terms as the baseball trust, and it is not unlikely that he will succeed in making out a case sufficiently strong to bring about an inquiry. In such an event difficulties of various kinds will at once present themselves. To determine whether or not such a thing as a baseball trust exists, it will be necessary to summon the players. The players are all in training at present and to disturb them would be to imperil the interests of the national game the coming season. It is unnecessary to say that the American people would hardly stand for this. Vox populi is in favor of investigating the trusts, perhaps in favor of breaking the trusts, but it will hardly put up with anything that interferes with, or that threatens to interfere with, the league ball contests. Being an intelligent vox populi, it recognizes the necessity for practise games in the spring; it knows what the local team has to contend with; it is aware that victory can be achieved only as a result of hard preliminary work, and it will not listen to any proposal that aims to upset the program.

As to the players wasting time testifying before a committee in Washington through the season, or through any part of it, vox populi simply will not listen to it for an instant. Should Congress undertake to summon a favorite pitcher, catcher, batter or fielder, once the league games had gotten under way, we will not say that the result would be revolution, but we will risk saying that public indignation would scarcely know any bounds. The initiative and referendum movement, the recall movement, the progressive movement, the standpat movement, all the movements and forces that are now operative in the political life of the nation rolled together, would seem insignificant compared with the outburst and upheaval and overturn consequent upon any attempt of the federal authority to interfere with The Game.

There is one way in which the investigation sought by Representative Gallagher might be carried on in time to be of any service to the present session of Congress. The investigation committee might attend the league games, following the teams from city to city. In this way its members individually might be able to converse with the players at odd moments; but the objection that will at once arise to this is that they would talk ball rather than restraint of trade. Of course, the committee might reach the players through the sporting reporters and photographers, but when a player is getting more for his time in a day than a congressman gets in a week, and when he is expecting a big dividend from the pennant contest receipts at the close of the season, he is in no mood to feel gloomy about the prospects of freedom of trade and an unrestricted commerce. Everything considered, it would seem that the easiest way out of the whole matter, and the way the referendum would be most pleased with, would be for Representative Gallagher to take the initiative and recall his resolution.

COMMENT is being made on the lucidity, terseness and vitality of the narrative sent by Amundsen to the eager public awaiting authentic information of his polar conquest. The comments of Nansen, Peary, Shackleton and other explorers of Arctic and Antarctic regions upon Amundsen's exploit are also cited as showing the same admirable qualities of style; and interesting cogitations follow as to the connection between their experiences as men and their characteristics as stylists. Whether the traveler be a military genius like Caesar or Grant or a pioneer investigator like Darwin, or a globe-trotter and administrator like Lord Curzon, the exigencies of touring make necessary a compression of record in diary, journal or formal despatch which clings to the author, if later he is given both time and space for a more formal statement of his observations. Moreover, as such original observations are made in the open air, their record has qualities not of the cloister or the study, but of the world of nature and of man. So it is not at all surprising to find that men who have ventured toward the poles, braved all manner of hardships, faced innumerable perils, noted an infinite variety of natural phenomena serviceable to naturalists and won victories through their courage and endurance should be able to tell a fascinating tale tersely and powerfully. The very conditions under which they publish their narratives accentuate the best qualities of their style. A story that must be cabled under the Pacific, telegraphed across Canada and cabled across the Atlantic (and back again to New York for the American constituency) is not likely to be rhetorical, redundant or an example of "fine writing." Omission in this case is not only the supreme test of stylistic mastery; it also is dollars or pounds in the purse of journals to whom the story has been sold before it is written. There is no time for the "sedulous ape" methods of a Stevenson. What editors both in Europe and America want on such an occasion is a tale, simply, unaffectedly, directly, vividly told. If it has these qualities, it has the supreme, constant factors of a good prose style. And the pressure of conditions that seem untoward and hostile, so far as speed of composition and haste in filing go, very often makes the first skeleton narrative of a feat like Amundsen's far finer as literature than the more elaborate subsequent record, written at leisure and midst the comforts of civilization. The earlier narrative has a touch of triumph and a thrill of emotion that can hardly be evoked later.

Baltimore Criticizes Itself

BALTIMORE is striving to improve itself in every way. With this purpose in view it is examining closely into all of its affairs. It is presenting in the most favorable light possible the advantages it possesses as a community, and it is unsparing in criticism of its drawbacks. It seems to be united in the opinion that if it is to make permanent headway it must do so by opening its eyes wide to its shortcomings and correcting them. A great organization is trying to "boom" Baltimore; it speaks well for those at the head of it that they have taken the only course by which any city can be "boomed" successfully. The very first thing to be done is to search out its weak places; the next thing to do is to strengthen them.

Baltimore, for one thing, has been looking over the appearance of its streets, with the result that it is anything but proud of the showing. As a self-critic it puts itself in the place of one just returned from Europe, one, for instance, who has recently visited Dresden, and, from this point of view, the conditions as it finds them, causes it to blush for shame. Baltimore may be taken here to represent a great many American cities; Dresden may be accepted as typifying civic conditions across the ocean. The streets of the average American city are not comparable advantageously with those of the average European city. Neatness, cleanliness, are the characteristics of the latter that all Americans who have traveled abroad will readily recognize and admit; the reverse of these too often characterizes their home cities.

Baltimore is frank in confessing that its streets are neglected, that they are littered, that they present to lovers of orderliness at times a disheartening spectacle; but it is wise in doing so. About the worst thing that can befall a community is civic indifference. When it gets to the stage of being entirely content to let things alone, whether they are right or wrong, it is in a bad way. Baltimore is by no means the only large city in the country that needs to awaken to a sense of its duty to itself and to the world about it. Many other communities having grand thoroughfares and magnificent buildings are disfigured in the same wholly unnecessary, wholly inexcusable and deplorable manner. They will benefit by Baltimore's courageous effort to remove a blemish that is common to all.

A MEMBER of the United States House of Representatives has presented a resolution proposing that hereafter "no insertion of applause or other manifestation of approval" shall appear in the Congressional Record. A newspaper, in its comment on this important item, coldly says that "applause in the House and applause in the Record are two different emotions." To the reader that had supposed that these interjections in print were but the attempt to indicate the plaudits that burst tumultuously from a happy and enthusiastic audience, this comment will come as a great surprise. It is a pleasant picture, that of lawmakers sitting breathless as they listen to the impassioned oratory of one of their number and then, unable longer to restrain themselves, easing their pent-up Uticas in "applause," "enthusiastic applause," "loud and prolonged applause," "applause interrupted by cheering," and "tumultuous laughter and applause." Even when they might not happen to agree with the speaker, we almost felt that at least they would often go as far as "applause," in recognition of the same talents and patriotism that informed themselves. But now comes this mover of motions and resolver of resolutions and says mordently that some of this applause is conspicuous chiefly by its absence and that an obliging printer rather than an admiring House is responsible for the plaudits; plaudits, alas, that can only be described as ready made.

It is iconoclasm such as this of the gentlemen in Congress that would trim the Record of its artificial enthusiasm that we must look for in an age of change. The process for the time may seem severe, but we can look forward to good results. At the same time, when

Style and Exploration

the benevolent activities of the central government are being multiplied, we feel sure that inaccuracies such as caused the criticism to be made that we have mentioned might be obviated and at the same time nobody's feelings be hurt by the following obvious and simple device: Let there be erected a national talk bureau, supplied with phonographs, and at its head a responsible expert, who should, of course, have a seat in the cabinet; instead of the system of reporting now followed in Congress, let a corps of federal talk receivers attend either chamber; the records that they receive can then be instantly transferred to great numbers of graphophones, which shall as soon as possible be distributed throughout the respective congressional districts. By a few turns of a crank, the exact speech and applause, or lack of it, may be conveyed to appreciative constituents, and all carping critics that quibble between real applause and theoretical will thus be forever silenced.

OF THE \$65,000,000 invested by American purchasers of motor-trucks during the few years since they have been made in the United States; a preponderant majority of the sum has been spent by urban traders and manufacturers. Consequently, the benefits gained by substitution of the truck for the horse thus far have chiefly gone to urban and suburban dwellers; and for these same persons are also such new burdens in the form of expenditures for highways and for transit facilities suited to the new vehicle. As the motor-truck takes the place of the horse, as the load carried mounts higher, and with it the size and weight of the vehicle, new problems of road-making and road-repair, of highway control and protection of pedestrians will emerge and compel settlement. Cities that inherit a scheme of thoroughfares that is planless, and that have narrow and tortuous traffic-links, will be forced to act. Wide avenues, both radial and enveloping, must be secured. The cost may be great; but the modern vehicle cannot be navigated in the city street which resembles a primitive cowpath or a village lane. Professional city-planners have an ally in the maker of motor-trucks. He will force reconstruction.

Social changes due to the new form of vehicle for business will not be confined to the city. The brief experience of present operators of trucks has been long enough to show the vastly extended area of operation for makers or vendors of goods. A truck is a private freight car, running over the public highway, that enables an urban merchant to ship his goods swiftly, to handle them himself and to deliver them securely, unpindled of scheduled rates or fixed times of service such as go with train or express delivery. If the city producer profits by the widened area of his possible business, retail or wholesale, so likewise does the rural consumer gain by the improved delivery service of the motor-truck line.

Not the least interesting aspect of the new industry and transportation agency is the quickness with which the idea is being seized for designing and making special vehicles meeting clearly defined and constant social needs, such as fire-fighting apparatus and the like. The application of electricity and the gas engine to vehicles naturally began with forms which ministered to the pleasures of men, and was encouraged by the patronage of persons with surplus wealth who could afford to pay for the luxury. Steadily and surely the point of view has been changing to admit of a more prosaic point of view and more universal use, and for utilitarian ends.

WHEN the Chilean minister of war and navy applied to the United States government for a coast artillery officer to enter the service of the South American republic this was apparently meant for a compliment to a nation whose efforts in behalf of world-peace precluded any arrangement compromising to the good relationship existing with all the Latin-American countries. When President Taft, therefore, sent a special message to Congress approving Secretary of War Stimson's request that an officer be sent to instruct the Chilean artillery branch, it was understood that the compliment had been accepted as such by the administration at Washington.

There appears to be a sufficient reason why Chile should have made the request in question. The extensive coast line of the southern republic, the well-known military discipline of the army and the necessity, from the Chilean point of view, to strengthen its frontiers, made it essential that a military officer familiar with western conditions be called upon. With European military training an established condition in the larger republics to the south, the Chilean government decided on a departure from such established usages, and it was believed that an American officer could temporarily enter the service without undue comment.

It is pertinent to the situation that in all probability the coast artillery officer to be chosen will be the present military attaché of the American legation in Santiago. His familiarity with the Chilean affairs, perhaps, caused the present move on the part of Chile's minister of war. Army officers of many countries have frequently dwelt upon the character of Chilean military forces and of the various military schools. Señor Alejandro Huneeus, the war minister of the republic, believes besides that essential training exacts the inculcating of patriotism and yet making the pupils realize what are the international obligations of good-will to other countries.

The "yanquis" apparently are gaining in favor in Chile, and if, as President Taft says, an American instructor for the Chilean artillery corps "will inure greatly to the benefit of the relations existing between Chile and the United States," such a service is most significant.

It is no argument against the wisdom of building the Panama canal that foreign nations will use it to advance their own interests. Foreign nations cannot very well advance their own interests by using the canal without advancing the interests of this nation. The United States thrives upon the world's prosperity, and the world thrives upon the prosperity of the United States. These are times in which one helps one's self by helping one's neighbor.

AMONG other things in aviation that cannot be learned in a minute or in a season is the necessity of going higher to avoid the clouds, and the greater necessity while above them of knowing whether you are going or coming.

It is greatly to the credit of William Dean Howells, the author, that when he discovered he could not write verse he quit writing it. So few do.

Motor-Trucks and Urban Trade

Chilean Military Efficiency

Taking Away Congressional Applause